"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds southwest shifting to northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,797. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

SIX MEN KILLED IN ARSENAL EXPLOSION

Guard on Iona Island Fights Fire in Rain of Projectiles.

BURSTING SHELLS HURT TEN

Men Were at Work on Defective Ammunition When Disaster Occurred—Flames Raged for Two Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Six men were blown to pieces and ten were injured this afternoon in an explosion which reduced to an almost total wreck the United States Naval Arsenal on Iona Island, in the Hudson River, three miles from this place.

The first of a series of explosions occurred in one of the shell houses on the island, where six men were engaged in drawing explosive charges from a consignment of old shells recently received from the battleship Massachusetts. Four massive shell houses, built of brick and stone, were blown into the air. The barrack building of the Marine Guard was almost completely demolished. A stable building was wrecked and consumed by flames, and every building on the island was riddled with projectiles that for two hours were being hurled in every direction as the blazing wrecks of the shell houses exploded hundreds of shells, from one-pounders up to thirteen-inch projectiles.

The force of the explosions broke windows and did other damage in this city, Haverstraw, West Point, Highland Falls, and even caused the falling of a wall in an elevator building at Ossining, eight miles away. The detonation was heard many miles further from the scene of the disaster.

During the two hours that the constant fusillade of bursting shells continued the eleven marines forming the garrison of the island and a few of the workmen employed there, stood amid the rain of steel, and with fire hoses in their hands fought the fire as in a great battle, until the last spark had been extinguished.

The explosions threw many of the residents of neighboring towns into a panic, and yet immediately after the first roar of bursting shells, six physicians from this city and a number from Haverstraw and West Point, accompanied by a small band of civilians, hurried to the scene and joined the band of marines in fighting the fire. There was little other need for the physicians, for the injured men were for the most part only slightly wounded by flying fragments and stood to their posts, while at those who were killed only fragments were found scattered over the island.

The dead, all of whom were workmen employed by the Naval Ordnance Department, were:

BROWN, FREDERICK, Haverstraw.
CURRAN, PATRICK, Haverstraw.
MOOREHEAD, GEORGE, Tomkins Cove.
CONOLLY, JAMES, Peekskill.
LOCKE, FREDERICK, Peekskill.
WARD, FREDERICK, Stony Point.

The more serious injured are Otto Fries, Chief Gunner, who was in charge of the arsenal; Frederick Anderson, a magazine tender employed at the arsenal, and Gunner Frank Kerwin of the battleship Massachusetts, Fries and Anderson were blown many feet by the force of the first explosion, and were badly cut and bruised by their falls and by flying projectiles. Kerwin had his scalp laid open.

PLAN OF THE ARSENAL.

Iona Island, which has been used by the Government for about two years, is an oblong piece of land running north and south in the Hudson River, and cut off from the west shore by a bit of swamp land which gives it the name of an island. The West Shore Railroad at the southern end is trestled across to the island and runs along its western side.

The arsenal, which lies between the railroad and the main channel of the river, consists of four brick and stone shell-houses, 300 feet long and 30 feet wide, arranged in pairs, 120 feet apart, and numbered from one to four. About 150 feet to the southwest of the western pair of shell houses is the marine barracks, a two-story structure. Near by is a stable. To the south of the shell houses, a thousand feet away, are seven cottages, in which dwell the families of various officials of the arsenal.

To the northeast of the shell houses, 200 feet away, is the power house, and also the offices of the Commandant of the arsenal, both two-story buildings. Further north, underground, are the powder magazines, in which are stored hundreds of tons of explosives of all kinds.

The entire station, which is the largest naval arsenal in the world, is in charge of Chief Gunner Fries. In the four shell houses there were stored among other explosives, 1,500 shells of all sizes, including one-pounders, three-pounders, six-pounders, and four- five, six, eight, ten, and thirteen inch projectiles. There were 500 of the thirteen-inch shells alone.

There was also stored in Shell Room 4, where the first explosion occurred, two tons of powder and a large quantity of nitroglycerine, which is brought into the shell rooms for charges and primers during the process of loading. It was said that almost as much powder and other explosives were in each of the other buildings. These shell rooms are dangerous places at all times, and only picked and trained workmen, largely ex-naval men, are engaged in the work. The men are dressed for the work with specially prepared clothing and felt shoes, and are not allowed to carry any metallic article.

The work in hand yesterday was overhauling thirteen-inch shells, lately sent to the arsenal from the Massachusetts as being possibly defective. The shells, among other things, required rebanding with copper bands and the overhauling of the primers and base plugs. The six men who were killed were engaged in this work. Three of the number were old men-o'-war'smen, and Locke was one of Dewey's men in the battle of Manila. All were experienced, and little fear was felt for their safety, although the overhauling of old

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY HELPS CATCH SMUGGLERS.

Aids Government in Apprehension of Secret Operators in Opium.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 4.—For thirty years Puget Sound has been the seat of the greatest opium and Chinese smuggling operations in the country, and the Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in attempting to stop smugglers from racing across the Straits of Fucia in small sloops from Victoria or other British Columbia ports. Their cargoes generally comprise opium and contraband Chinese. They have every opportunity to escape among dozens of islands, and an immense fleet of revenue cutters would be necessary to thoroughly patrol every passage and island coast.

The problem of stopping smuggling now seems certain of being solved by means of wireless telegraphy. The revenue cutter Grant has this week been fitted with receiving apparatus enabling her to communicate regularly with the wireless telegraph station at Port Townsend. Numerous other stations are to be established at strategic points where operations of smuggler can be reported. The Grant and other cutters will thus be enabled to go quickly to the scene of action whenever a suspicious sloop is reported. Capt. Tosier, who has chased smugglers for years, declared wireless telegraphy will stop smuggling.

The fact that electric waves from Port Townsend, a hundred miles away, reached the Grant in the bluff-environed harbor of Tacoma proves to Capt. Tozier that intervening hills and islands will not interfere with the service wherever the Grant may be cruising.

MISSOURI BOODLE CASE.

Famous Baking Powder Scandal Is Related in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—The first complete statement of the State's case against the boodlers in the State Senate who engineered the baking powder deal through the last session of the Legislature, preventing the repeal of the law which prohibits the independent manufacturers from competing with the trust in Missouri, was made to-day when ex-Lieut. Gov. John A. Lee took the stand to testify for the State against State Senator Frank Farris, indicted for bribery in connection with baking powder legislation.

Lee appeared dejected and worn as he took the stand. He told a straight-forward story of the alum boodle deal, admitting that he got $1,500 for his share, and declaring that Farris and six other members of the Jurisprudence Committee of the Senate got $1,000 each.

According to Lee, he met Daniel J. Kelley at Jefferson City several years ago, but never received any money from him in connection with legislation till 1900. Checks made out by Kelley and cashed by Lee prior to that time, he declared, were not for his benefit, he simply cashing them for Kelley as a matter of accommodation.

At the last session of the Legislature, when the independent baking powder manufacturers sent a strong lobby to Jefferson City to secure the repeal of the so-called anti-alum law, Lee swore that Kelley came to him and told him the independent manufacturers' bill to repeal must be defeated. Lee told him he would see what he could do.

Lee then went to Senator Farris, who was Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and told him the matter could be arranged very easily by the committee of which he was Chairman refusing to report the repeal bill. Farris said this could be done for $1,000 for each member of the committee in on the deal. Eventually seven of the eight members of the committee agreed to hold up the independent manufacturers' bill for $1,000 apiece.

Lee went to Kelley and got a check for $8,500. This check he deposited in a Jefferson City bank.

Later Lee drew out $7,000 of the $8,500 and met Farris and one or two other Senators at the Laclede Hotel, in St. Louis, where he placed $1,000 in each of seven envelopes and handed them to Farris. The remaining $1,500 he kept as his share of the Baking Powder Trust's contribution. He told Farris at the time he thought he was entitled to $1,500, and Farris offered no objection.

Lee showed extreme nervousness while on the witness stand, but, although subjected to vigorous cross-examination for three hours, his story remained unshaken in the main facts.

Monroe Jordan, attorney for Farris, devoted his efforts mainly to impeaching Lee as a witness. He forced the ex-Lieutenant Governor reluctantly to confess that he had, in stump speeches at Steelville (Senator Farris's home) and other places vigorously defended Farris's legislative record, declaring the reports that he had sold out to the Baking Powder Trust to be mere rot.

Lee also admitted that the first time he was called before the Colt County Grand Jury investigating legislative boodling he had sworn he knew nothing of any bribery or corruption of the Legislature. Later, he said, he again went before the Grand Jury and made a complete confession.

Many letters and telegrams sent by Lee to Daniel J. Kelley were introduced in evidence. Some of them Lee admitted writing, others he declared were forgeries. The famous message in which Lee advised Kelley to take a brief recreative trip he denounced as a forgery.

SAUSAGEMAKERS WIN.

Chicago Packers Offer Increase in Wages to Forestall General Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Representatives of the packing interests at the Union Stock Yards this afternoon offered the striking sausage makers and canners an increase in wages that probably will be accepted by the employes, thus preventing the chance of a general strike in all the centres of the industry.

At a conference between the Superintendents of the plants and the officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen the men were told that the packers realized the gravity of the situation, and were willing to compromise. The union officials declared this satisfactory to them, but insisted that the offer must be submitted to a vote of the strikers.

The packers consented to raise the wages of all the sausage makers to a minimum scale of $1.75 a day, but refused to lift the pay of those getting more than that amount. They declared they were willing to set the same standard in the canning department, which would mean a general increase of about 6 per cent.

The Superintendents gave the union officials to understand that they believed the demands of the men ill timed. The firms last year gave the strikers in the canning works an increase of 10 per cent. and asserted that 16 per cent. more pay in one year was too heavy a drain on the companies. It means about $40,000 a year in Chicago alone, and the packers say the canning branch profits do not warrant it.

When the strikers meet to-day to vote on the proposition of the firms the officers of the meat cutters will urge them to accept it. The leaders are anxious to avoid a general strike and will take this opportunity to do it.

The coopers and tin can makers at the yards have grown restive. They asked the packers for a conference to-day, and were told that their demands must wait until the sausage and canning workers' strike is over. This stand of the firms was indorsed by the officers of the meat cutters.

Ex-New York Official Sentenced.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 4.—John McLaughlin, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, was to-day sentenced to two years in the Ohio Penitentiary for the robbery of a colored lad last May. In sentencing McLaughlin, the Judge told him that as an attorney he should have respected the law. McLaughlin's father wired from New York that he would arrive before sentence was pronounced, but he failed to appear.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. Use it.—Adv.

JEROME TO KEEP UP WAR ON GAMBLERS

He Declares He Will Get Private Funds, if Necessary.

District Attorney Says He Is Embarrassed Because of the Size of the Board of Estimate Allowance for Contingent Fund.

In an interview yesterday afternoon District Attorney Jerome announced that the change in the municipal administration would not interfere with his plans for fighting vice and corruption and the gamblers, but made a mild protest in regard to what he called the meagre amount apportioned to him by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for his contingent fund.

"While I asked for $100,000," said Mr. Jerome, "they allowed me but $50,000 for my contingent fund, and if I prosecute the same work in the next year that I have in the past year I will be handicapped. When I came into the office there was a deficit of $5,000, and I have run behind $10,000. That leaves me but $35,000 for the next year's work.

"I have handled some big cases that required a heavy expenditure of money for expert testimony. I refer to cases like those of 'Al' Adams, the Metropolitan merger, the Hageman case, the Park Avenue explosion, the New York Central tunnel wreck, and an unusual number of homicide cases where the defendants entered pleas of insanity, and which required the testimony of experts. Then there have been raids and prosecutions of police officials.

"During the present year the board readjusted the salaries of my assistants, but only allowed me the same amount as before —$168,000. As I cannot reduce the salaries it will be necessary for me to dispense with the services of at least one assistant. That is not to my liking, for I have plenty of work mapped out and I need the services of all of my assistants.

"The office is a very important one, and yet my stenographers are underpaid. I recently lost some of my best men because they found they could earn more money in other departments, where better salaries are paid.

"Speaking of expenses, I would add that when I came here the office was not properly equipped. There were no carpets on the floors and there was no adequate telephone service. I have now a complete telephone system through the offices so that one can instantly be connected with another. This greatly facilitates our work, saving much time and labor.

"Had I been allowed $65,000 for next year I could have paid my arrears and would have had a fine start."

"Will this lack of funds jeopardize your work of enforcing the laws?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"It might be construed that way," answered the District Attorney; "but I won't let it be a hindrance to me. I am a constitutional officer and must do my duty. I can't say to the people that I failed to do my duty because I had no funds. If I have not been allowed sufficient funds for the work, it is up to me to get them in some way. I will be compelled to incur debts, and the people will have to sue the city to get their money.

"How will the lack of funds influence getting evidence against gambling and disorderly houses?" the District Attorney was asked.

Mr. Jerome wheeled about in his chair and faced his questioner directly. There was fire in his eyes as he shook his finger and said:

"If thry think they are going to have an open town they have made the damndest, biggest mistake of their lives. I am going after the gamblers and the dive keepers, and I am going to get the evidence. I can get money.

"If this city wants the spectacle of its District Attorney applying to private funds for the purpose of enforcing the laws, that spectacle will be shown. I can get all the money I want. I don't want to be complaining, for I believe that the old board reduced the amount of my contingent fund in an endeavor to keep down the budget. But the situation is embarrassing, to say the least. I hope, however, as in the Molineux case, to get special bond issue for special cases."

Mr. Jerome was then asked if he would not reconsider his decision not to talk politics.

"I have absolutely nothing to say," replied the District Attorney.

HANNA NOT A CANDIDATE.

Puts Away Renewed Talk About His Presidential Availability.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Senator Hanna, referring to the renewed suggestions made in various quarters to the effect that he is the logical Republican candidate for the Presidency next year as a result of the unprecedented victory won in Ohio at Tuesday's election, made this statement tonight:

"The result of the election in Ohio yesterday in no wise changes my opinion in reference to my proposed candidacy for the Presidency, of which position the public has been fully advised.

THE DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE

Various Measures to Stop It Advocated by an Extra Parliamentary Commission.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the falling off in the number of French recruits this year by 34,000 draws attention to the depopulation of the country.

Parties in France, says the correspondent, long ago endeavored to make political capital out of this question. Under the Second Empire the Republicans attributed the stagnation in the birth rate to the imperial form of government and declared it would rise rapidly under a republic, which led a witty writer to remark sarcastically that the Republicans had better change their motto to "Liberté, Egalité, Maternité."

Now an extra-Parliamentary commission advocates reforms calculated to lighten the burdens of the parents of large families, improved sanitation in order to reduce infant mortality, obligatory naturalization, and a revision of the law of inheritance diminishing the portion left to an only child, together with moral suasion and a propaganda to deter the peasantry from flocking to the towns.

VICTORY FOR FRENCH PREMIER.

Deputies Reject a Motion Opposed by M. Combes—His Retirement Now Thought Unlikely.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Premier Combes gained a decided victory in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, his policy in connection with the congregations being sustained by a large majority. An amendment was proposed by M. Allard for the suppression of the clerical estimates in the budget, M. Allard explaining that such action would be a long step toward the solution of the question of the separation of Church and State. M. Combes urgently requested the Chamber to reject M. Allard's amendment, and this was done, the vote being 312 to 208.

It is said in high official quarters that the prospects of M. Combes deciding to retire have been much reduced since yesterday. The Government and Parliamentary leaders have been consulting, and the general feeling expressed is that it would be unwise to permit M. Combes's restirement at the present stage.

COUNTERFEITED CHAMPAGNE.

Chicago Man Said to Have Unloaded Thousands of Gallons in the Windy City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Investigation by Messrs. Charlton & Copelan, attorneys for the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, has disclosed the fact that many Chicago wine buyers have been opening a "phony" brand of champagne recently.

A North Side counterfeiter, with a cider press and plenty of carbonic acid gas, has been manufacturing "imported wine" by the thousand gallons during the last week, and succeeded in disposing of it in large quantities to consumers at $4 a quart. One well-known restaurateur was offered 1,000 gallons at 20 cents a gallon, and it is said he succumbed to the tempter, and sold much of it to his patrons at $2 a pint.

A wine agent reported to the society, and the investigation followed. It was learned that the counterfeiter was buying empty cases, corks, and bottles in large quantities and obtaining labels of the best-known brands from an unknown source.

QUAY THEIR BUGABOO.

Frightened Colorado Politicians See Visions of His Hand in Everything That Happens Out There.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 4.—Matthew S. Quay, according to well informed politicians in Denver, has taken a hand in Colorado politics, and will be dictator among the State Republicans until the Presidential election. Edward O. Wolcott is Quay's lieutenant in Colorado, and is now working, these politicians say, to have the ten Colorado votes cast according to Quay's desire in the Republican National Convention next year.

Quay is said to be the backer of the Wolcott Federal officeholders of the State. It is declared by politicians that the power which held up action in the cases of Revenue Collector Howbert and United States Marshal Bailey was Quay. It is said that Quay acts through Attorney General Knox at Washington, and that this is the solution of many things that have happened in Colorado this year.

The Pennsylvania statesman is also credited with having interfered in the cases of Deputy Marshals Baker and Davis, who permitted the noted criminal, Albert E. Bell, to escape from them in Philadelphia. Wolcott, according to report, got word to Senator Quay, requesting that the Pennsylvania Senator use his influence to save the men.

It is said to be the plan of Senator Quay to form a coalition with Senators Platt of New York and Hanna of Ohio to give President Roosevelt a touch of high life next year by holding enough patronage to dictate to the President what he shall do in the way of distribution of offices.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

Commissioner's Report Shows 18,080,840 Pupils in School.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The report of the Commissioner of Education for the last fiscal year places the total number of pupils enrolled in the common schools during the year at 15,925,887, or over 20 per cent. of the entire population.

The average daily attendance for 1903 was 10,890,273, being 69 per cent. of the total number enrolled. This is the largest average attendance on the number enrolled ever reported in the United States.

The average monthly wages of teachers for 1902 was $46 for males and about $40 for females. Less than 28 per cent. of the teachers were males, or 122,302 out of a total of 439,596.

The private schools are tabulated at 1,103,901 for the elementary schools and 168,636 for academies and other secondary schools. The total enrollment for the year, including public and private, elementary, secondary and higher educational, was 17,460,000 pupils, and to this there should be an addition made for evening schools, business schools, private kindergartens, Indian schools, State schools for defectives, orphans, &c., 620,840, making a grand total of 18,080,840 in general and special schools.

The value of school property of the high schools of the United States amounted to nearly $125,000,000. That of private schools of the same grade amounted to about $65,000,000. About one-half of the private schools are controlled by religious denominations.

In 150 number of universities, colleges, and technological schools is 638, of which 131 admit women only; 134 universities and colleges admit only men to the undergraduate department, and 330 admit both men and women. Of the 43 schools of technology 27 institutions report women among their undergraduates.

REJOICE WITH TAMMANY.

Chicago Democrats See Great Promise in McClellan's Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Chicago Democrats rejoiced to-day over the Tammany victory in New York. The former Tilden Democrats, including John P. Hopkins, State Chairman; Roger C. Sullivan and Thomas Gahan, National Committeeman, saw promise of a boom for Grover Cleveland or Judge Parker in the re-entry of National politics by Tammany Hall.

Mayor Harrison, who predicted Col. McClellan's triumph yesterday, repeated his assertion that the victory meant the pushing forward of the Mayor-elect as a Presidential possibility. Secretary Edwin M. Lahiff of the County Central Committee sent Col. McClellan a telegram of congratulation as soon as he learned that Bird S. Coler had declared for the Democratic nominee last week. He pointed to that fact as evidence that he was also a prophet.

ICE OUT OF YUKON RIVER.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Nov., 4.—After freezing nearly tight and absolutely stopping navigation, the Yukon River was cleared of ice last week in consequence of the warm wave, and navigation has been resumed. The event is unparalleled in the history of Northern navigation. Warm weather came very unexpectedly, and last Friday the river began to clear, permitting the operation of boats.

Merchandise to the value of $2,000,000 had been frozen in or blockaded on the upper and lower river. A large amount of perishable freight is now en route down river and is certain of reaching Dawson, thereby relieving the shortage in a number of staple lines.

Light draught vessels which had been pulled out of the river for the Winter at Dawson, Selkirk, Lebarge, and Whitehorse have again been launched and are hurrying passengers and freight forward. Three steamers carrying several hundred passengers left Dawson Friday for Whitehorse.

The President's Message to be Brief.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt's message to the extra session of Congress will not be transmitted to that body until Tuesday, the second day of the session. The message is a brief one, containing about 1,000 words, and deals exclusively with the necessity of Cuban reciprocity. The first day of the extra session will be devoted to the organization of the two houses.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

COLON COMMANDER GIVES UP FIGHT

Will Send Troops Away if Tovar Consents.

LATTER IN REBEL HANDS

If He Agrees, the Revolution Will Be Complete, Panama Independent, and the Canal Assured.

COLON, Nov. 4.—The opinion of everybody here is that the Isthmian canal is now assured.

As the result of a conference here Col. Torres, commanding the troops at Colon, has just sent on a special train to Panama a representative to confer with Gen. Tovar, whose release is demanded.

Col. Torres agrees, if Gen. Tovar so advises, to embark the troops now at Colon on the Royal Mail steamer Orinoco, sailing for Cartagena to-morrow.

The presence of these troops here is now the only difficulty in the way of the provisional Government. All the troops have moved a mile outside the town. Colombian Government reinforcements from along the coast will not be allowed to land.

The United States will not, it is understood, allow troops to cross the Isthmus.

If, therefore, Gen. Tovar consents to the proposition to which Col. Torres has agreed, it will mean that the bloodless revolution of two days has been successful, and that the Republic of Panama is supreme on the Isthmus, and will not be disturbed.

That will mean the construction of the Panama Canal.

At 7:30 o'clock to-night the fifty American blue jackets who were landed to-day with ammunition returned aboard the Nashville. This was in conformity with a proposal to Col. Torres that the Americans would return aboard the Nashville if he guaranteed to maintain order. This proposal was to-night accepted by Col. Torres.

The British Consul has suggested that if requested a contingent of troops will be sent to Colon from the British cruiser Amphion, now at Panama. It is believed that the Nashville will be hardly sufficient for all emergencies. Public alarm in Colon is now somewhat abated.

The act of independence has just been signed at Panama.

The Prefect of Colon to-day received the following letter from the Commander of the Nashville:

Sir: The condition of affairs at Panama, I am advised, is such that any movement of the Colombian troops now at Colon to that neighborhood must bring about a conflict and threaten that free and uninterrupted transit of the Isthmus which the Government of the United States is pledged to maintain.

"I have therefore the honor to notify you that I have directed the Superintendent of the railroad that he must not transport on his line troops either of the Government or of the Opposition Party.

"Trusting that this action on my part will meet with your cordial acquiescence I have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully,

JOHN HUBBARD,
"Commander, United States Navy."

During the excitement this afternoon the bluejackets from the Nashville quickly placed bales of cotton on the tops of freight cars, forming excellent barricades. Many of the citizens were armed with rifles and revolvers. Several Americans and other foreigners took refuge on board the German steamer Markomannia.

The provisional Government of Panama has notified the agents of the steamship companies not to accept Colombian passengers for Colombian ports unless they can show passports.

In Colon to-night perfect order prevails, and trains across the Isthmus are running as usual without interruption. In Panama the flag of the new republic, in colors of red, white, and blue, floats over the Government buildings.

The movement for independence has been in progress since the rejection by the Congress at Bogota of the Hay-Herran canal treaty, but its sudden ripening last night was due to the news of the unexpected arrival at Colon of the Colombian gunboat Cartagena, with Gens. Tovar and Amaya and a number of troops.

The movement has been promoted by prominent and wealthy Isthmians, and Gov. Obaldia of the Department of Panama, who arrived at Panama at 5:30 P. M., Tuesday, on computing the troops and citizens in favor of independence found that they numbered at least 3,500. The advocates of independence both at Panama and Colon are now jubilant.

The Colombian gunboat Cartagena has left the harbor, headed northeast. It is surmised that she is going with all speed to Savanilla.

The Colombian flag still flies over the Prefecture. The flag of the new republic has already made its appearance in Colon.

The Government troops which arrived here yesterday on the Colombian cruiser Cartagena refuse to return to Savanilla or acknowledge the authority of the Provisional Government of Panama. All endeavors in this direction have so far been unsuccessful.

It is reported that the commander of the United States gunboat Nashville Commander Hubbard, this morning notified the Prefect of Colon and the Panama Railroad officials that no troops from either end of the Isthmus would be allowed transportation on the railroad.

No bloodshed resulted from the revolutionary movement, which is supported by people of the highest intelligence and wealth at Panama, as well as by the troops of that city.

A dispatch has been received from Bogota dated Nov. 2 saying that Congress has closed without initiating legislation on the canal project.

PANAMA'S DECLARATION.

Gives Her Reasons for Separating Herself from Her "Alliance" with Colombia.

PANAMA, Nov. 4.—The following is an extract from the document proclaiming the independence of the Isthmus of Panama:

"This afternoon (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock the municipality of Panama assembled with the exclusive purpose of deliberating on the situation of the country and deciding on the most convenient manner in which to promote the tranquillity, development, and greatness of the populations constituting the topographic and political entity denominated the Isthmus of Panama.

"The councillors considered the historic events by virtue of which Panama divorced its destinies from those of Spain and spontaneously united its fortunes to those of the Republic of Colombia. Addresses were made establishing the fact that in the union of the Isthmus with old Colombia, modern Colombia had not received the benefits which it expected.

"Particular mention was made of the great and prolonged grievances from which the Isthmus suffered under all governments of the nation since the union. Instead of being treated in a patriotic manner, these grievances increased every day in number and importance, and were forced with a blindness that killed in the people of the Isthmus the affection they had for their alliance with Colombia.

"It was demonstrated that this is the moment for us to cut the links which retard our civilization, place obstacles in the way of our progress, produce unhappiness, and render nugatory the ends of the political entity into which we have entered.

"Moved by the necessity of satisfying obligations and of prospering within the bosoms of the people respect for right and liberty, the Municipal Council of the District of Panama, faithfully interpreting the sentiments of the people it represents, declares in solemn form that the peoples within its jurisdiction shall from to-day and forevermore separate themselves from the Republic of Colombia and, limiting to it the State of Panama, shall create, with the other populations of the Department of Panama who accept separation, a republic, this republic to have an independent, democratic, and representative Government to assure the happiness of natives and other inhabitants of the isthmian territory.

"In order practically to give effect to this resolution the people of Panama will have to emancipate themselves from the Government of Colombia and found a nationality free from the interference of foreign powers.

"The municipality of the District of Panama, in its own name and that of other municipal councils, commends the administration and direction of affairs, pending the constitution of the new republic, to a junta composed of José Augustin Arango, Federico Boyd, and Tomas Arias, to whom shall be delegated all powers necessary for the fulfillment of the duties commended to them in the name of the country.

"The municipality decided to call to its open council the population of the district and to submit for its sanction this act, which is signed by the dignitaries and members of the corporation."

The proclamation was unanimously approved by the Council. Everybody is signing the act of independence.

OTHERS TO FOLLOW PANAMA.

Three More States Likely to Secede and Colombia to Lose Her Seacoast.

Among Colombians in this city no surprise was expressed yesterday over the movement in Panama for the establishment of a republic, independent of the present Government. This step, which has been long expected on the isthmus and in fact in every coast department, or State, in the country, has been now precipitated by the failure of the Panama Canal treaty at Bogota. The action of the Colombian Senate has had the effect of fanning into a blaze the fire of secession which has been smoldering for many years.

The importance of the undertaking to partition Colombia has not been made public, for, according to high Colombian authority here, Panama is not the only department which is to be lost to the Bogota Government in the event of success. The Departments of Bolivar, Cauca, and Magdalena are also to figure in the movement. All of these are coast States. In fact, Colombia, the authorities on the subject say, is to be entirely deprived of her seacoast, and in this respect will be like Bolivia and Paraguay, which are also without seaports. Of these three departments, Cauca is the only one on the Pacific.

There is nothing political in the effort to organize a separate government; Liberals and Conservatives, who have fought each other for a quarter of a century, are united and working together.

While there has existed for many years among the inhabitants of the coast States a spirit of independence, political differences have prevented the people from acting in unison. The last telling blow struck at their welfare, the defeat of the canal treaty, which is said to have been actuated by the well-known jealousy of the interior departments of the prosperity of their more fortunately situated neighbors on the coast has, however, decided them to sink their differences and stand together.

The four States that would be free from Bogota have a population of about 1,400,000. The other five States have about 3,000,000.

A Colombian now visiting this city, who has held high offices in his country, in discussing the uprising, said:

"It is not generally understood in the United States that there is, and has long been, a bitter feeling between the Colombians in the interior and those on the coast. They are, in fact, two very dissimilar peoples. Those in the mountain departments of the interior are narrow-minded and non-progressive, while the people on the coast are progressive, energetic, and more intellectual.

"Of course, with these qualities and the geografical advantages enjoyed by the latter they are more prosperous than their compatriots of the interior. This has caused great jealousy, and the coast departments have had to submit to the continual oppression of the Bogota Government. They have always contributed the greatest part of the Government's revenues without receiving any benefits. And now to cap it all the Senators from the interior, against the interests of the country, defeat the canal treaty because of this petty jealousy. This last cause hurried the end.

"I feel certain that the movement will be successful."

Señor Arturo de Brigard, Colombian Consul General in this city, who is a nephew of President Marroquin, has been officially informed of the uprising, and yesterday cabled to Panama for information. His only comment was:

"The affair looks serious."

F. Mutis Duran, who resigned as Governor of Panama last September, and was then offered the Treasury portfolio by the Central Government, is now in this city under medical treatment.

"I am not surprised at the news," he said. "Over a year ago I predicted something of this sort. Our people have long been disgusted with the state of affairs at Bogota—the general political corruption, maladministration, and finally the rejection of the canal treaty.

"My refusal to accept the place of Minister of the Treasury was largely due to my lack of sympathy with the policy of the Government at Bogota. This movement looks very formidable, and those who know the temper of the people of Panama cannot but be impressed by the situation."

Señor Duran declined to express any opinion as to the attitude of the Administration at Washington, nor would he indulge in any prophecy as to the outcome of the present struggle.

LONDON PAPERS' COMMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—In an editorial article to-day on the Colombian revolution The Times says Colombia has been guilty of wanton procrastination in regard to the canal treaty, which she has been frankly obstructing. There seems every justification for saying that she has been trying to blackmail the United States on the one hand and the French Panama Company on the other. The attitude of the United States Government has been studiously correct.

The Times says the revolution, which at first sight only seems to interpose another barrier to the realization of the canal treaty, may in the end secure the great waterway for Panama.

RAILROAD HANDS ACCUSED.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Flagman Jacob Saums, the man who stopped to tie his shoestring while a passenger train rushed by to kill seventeen men and injure thirty-two, was held responsible this morning by Coroner Disbrow's jury for the Washington Crossing railroad wreck of Saturday, Oct. 17.

The verdict declares that "the collision was due to Flagman Jacob Saums, who did not go back a sufficient distance to protect his train; that Johnson Dicks, conductor of Train 1,229, did not use due precaution in informing Engineer Robert Reed that the preceding train was to make a stop at or near Washington Crossing, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should maintain a block signal system on the Belvidere Division."

Piso's Cure is a pleasant and effectual remedy for coughs and colds. All druggists. 25c.—Adv.

NASHVILLE ORDERS HELD BY BOGOTA

Colombian Government's Trick with Navy Dispatches.

Panama Revolution Plotted in New York by Five Men.

American Force to Prevent Colombian Troops from Crossing Isthmus—If Necessary, to Man Forts and Sink Gunboat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The new Republic of Panama has appealed to this Government for recognition. A dispatch to this effect signed by the three Consuls of the provisional Government was received here this morning and the fact was mentioned among high officials during the day. No answer was given nor were any assurances offered in the premises.

The policy of the administration will be to preserve order and protect the traffic of the Panama Railroad. It will also extend to the protection of American property on the Isthmus.

The statement has also been often used by different officials to-day that the United States "will endeavor to prevent bloodshed." By this it is undeniably meant that as far as possible any clash between the insurgents and the Colombian troops will be prevented.

To do this the United States will adhere to the doubtful precedents in the McCrea and Casey incidents and allow no insurgent forces nor any Government troops to cross the Isthmus within the route of the railroad either on the railway cars or marching overland. To make their way across they must lay down their arms, and it is a question whether they would then be allowed to cross.

It is obvious that in this particular instance such a policy would make more difficult the subjugation of the Panama insurgents by the Government forces.

The situation at the State and Navy Departments to-day wore a tense and exciting air that has not been apparent there since the morning the news came that the Maine was destroyed. Secretary Hay received early in the day advices of the bombardment of Panama by the Colombian gunboat Bogota.

The manager of the Panama Railroad in New York telegraphed that his advices showed the property of the railroad in Panama was in peril, and the protection of the United States was needed promptly to prevent great loss and blocking of traffic.

The cable company has advised the State Department that the cable had been cut between Panama and Buena Ventura, that telegraphic communication with Bogota was cut off, and that Panama and Colon were the only points in the country that could be reached by wire. Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge, had no dispatches from his Government nor from Panama during the day.

HELD UP ORDERS TO NASHVILLE.

There were several significant disclosures during the day and evening.

One was that the dispatch of instructions to Capt. Hubbard, the commander of the Nashville at Colon, was delayed, presumably by the Colombian authorities, so that the Colombian gunboat Cartagena had opportunity to land her detachment of troops, which would have been prevented had the instructions gone through promptly.

There seems to be little doubt that the Colombian officials held up the Navy Department's dispatch for the purpose of gaining time for the Cartagena to land the troops. The authorities here do not disguise their belief of bad faith on the part of the Colombians, and the circumstance may be made an important basis of complaint against the Colombian Government.

The instructions to Capt. Hubbard were sent about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and mandatory directions were given him at once to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch. This answer did not come for hours, and there was a suspicion that something had gone wrong.

At the same time that the instructions were filed at the telegraph office here the Navy Department notified the State Department that the dispatch had been sent, and the State Department telegraphed the United States Consul at Colon, Oscar Malmros, saying that instructions had been sent to Capt. Hubbard, and the nature of the instructions was imparted to the Consul. Before Capt. Hubbard was heard from a dispatch came from Malmros saying that the instructions to the commander of the Nashville had been held up.

As both dispatches were in cipher, it was at first thought improbable that the Colombians had tampered with an official communication from this Government, but the inference was strong that, suspecting the dispatch to the commander of the war vessel contained instructions inimical and embarrassing to the Colombian authorities, they held it back until the Cartagena had landed her men.

There is no doubt that under the instructions sent to the commander of the Nashville this would not have been permitted, as the landing of armed troops there at this time is undoubtedly a step toward a state of hostilities that would threaten the closing of traffic and the blocking of the railroad.

REVOLT PLOTTED IN NEW YORK.

Perhaps the most sensational aspect of the revolution is the fact that the affair seems to have been plotted in New York, where five prominent citizens of Panama have been staying for the past month.

The names of these gentlemen could not be learned here to-day, but it is known that one of them is Mutis Duran, lately Governor of Panama.

He was deposed or displaced a month ago by the appointment of Obaldia, and soon thereafter came to Washington and then went to New York and took quarters there.

One of the five plotters seems to have turned traitor to the others and disclosed to his own Government and to United States officials what was going on.

It was known that one of the parties to the intrigue came to Washington three weeks ago and sought an interview with Secretary Hay.

most of the vessels are at Acapulco. The Boston was heard from at 8 o'clock this morning at San Juan Del Sur, where dispatches were awaiting her to go to Panama with speed.

TO SINK SHIP IF NECESSARY.

Vice Consul Ehrman, at Panama, cabled the State Department under to-day's date that the Colombian Government warship Bogota is shelling the city. Mr. Ehrman has been instructed to protest against the bombardment.

This bombardment is in violation of all the rules of war, beginning, as it did, without the required notice. Moreover, the United States Government takes the ground that it certainly interferes with the freedom of transit across the Isthmus, which this Government is treaty bound to maintain.

Should the commander of the Colombian gunboat Bogota fail to observe the admonition of Vice Consul Ehrman to desist from firing on the City of Panama, the Nashville will take her three-inch gun across on the railroad from Colon and sink the Bogota, which the expert gunners of the Nashville would regard as an easy matter.

It was said to-day at the State Department that, while it would be going further than the facts now known seemed necessary, the United States forces, if required to defend Panama, would enter the forts and man the Colombian guns to quiet the fire of the Bogota.

When Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, who is Acting Secretary in Mr. Moody's absence, was asked to-day as to the character of the instructions sent to Capt. Hubbard he said:

"Nothing was said about neutrality or taking sides. We simply expect our forces there to maintain order and keep the railroad open for traffic.

"Our officers have the treaty of 1846 and they have had experience on the Isthmus to guide them. They can be trusted to do what is wise and right.

"We intend to have a strong force there and preserve the status quo without regard to whether it is the Government or the insurgents who are in quo. I think that with a large force there the whole disturbance will quietly settle itself and without bloodshed.

"It seems to be a bloodless revolution, and it also seems to be a unanimous one on the part of the people of Panama.

"We shall not allow fighting anywhere we can stop it. Panama and Colon are to be policed and the railroad will be protected from one end to the other and traffic will go right on as if nothing had happened.

"Whatever may be the outcome of our preserving order is no present concern of ours. There is no doubt that the instructions sent to the commander of the Nashville were held up by the Colombian authorities.

"Press dispatches and the State Department dispatches were going through yesterday all right. The only trouble was with the Navy Department's orders to the Nashville.

"I will not say that if the instructions had gone through promptly the Cartagena would have been prevented from landing the 400 Colombian troops, but if in the discretion of the commander of the Nashville that would have been advisable, it would have been done. The instructions were sent early enough.

"The Nashville was at Colon before the Cartagena arrived, it is true, but that was because we had received abundant advices from our representatives on the Isthmus that trouble might be expected. We seem to have been better advised than the Colombian Government and to have acted more promptly.

"The sum and substance of the instructions to the Nashville were to proceed and prevent bloodshed and keep the railroad open. Of course no Colombian troops were to be transported, as that would have directly led to hostilities that would have made it impossible to protect the traffic across the Isthmus."

THIS GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

There have been intimations that the United States Government, being familiar with the prevailing discontent on the Isthmus since it became apparent that the Colombian Congress would not ratify the canal treaty, took advantage of the situation to encourage the revolutionary feeling and secretly gave the insurgent leaders assurance that a separation from the Bogota Government would be given substantial aid and support.

Such intimations are positively denied by the State Department. They are based on the visit to Secretary Hay of men from Panama above described.

This Government has at no time nor in any manner interfered with the affairs of the Colombian Government. The treaty obligation rests upon the United States of maintaining traffic on the Isthmus between Panama and Colon and of protecting life and property, and it was to fulfill that obligation that the precaution was adopted of having a naval force near the scene of threatened disturbance.

This is not a new policy. The same thing was done about a year ago, when a force was landed from United States vessels during an insurrection and the railroad and other property guarded until order was restored.

At that time the use of the railroad was denied the insurrectionists, and it was mainly due to the action of the United States then that the insurrection failed. Not only were the insurgents prevented from transporting arms and war material on the railroad, but they were prevented from interfering with the movements of Colombian troops on the railroad, the Colombian Government being in full possession of the situation.

The United States is not likely to take an initial step to maintain the Bogota authorities on the Isthmus or set up the people who may be in revolt. The naval forces that may land at Panama will recognize whatever Government is found there at the time and will interfere to prevent hostilities that would threaten the railroad and interrupt free communication.

A point has been made that under the treaty of 1846 the United States guarantees the rights of the sovereignty and property of Colombia on the Isthmus. But attention is now called to the fact that this treaty was made with New Granada, a nation of which Colombia formed only a fraction, and there is nothing to prevent the United States Government from recognizing further subdivisions of the original territory of Granada. This conclusion may have an important bearing on the future of the canal project as indicating that the United States is not absolutely bound to make a treaty with Colombia alone if it wishes to open a canal.

Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is much interested in the news of the revolution at Panama. He says he would be very glad if the revolutionists should establish a government in order that the United States might recognize it, negotiate a treaty, and proceed with the construction of the canal. The Senator thinks that the Colombian Government has attempted a high-handed procedure with the United States in rejecting a treaty so favorable to Colombia, and in making which the United States granted more concessions than Colombia had a right to expect.

To-night Acting Secretary Darling received a dispatch from the Captain of the cruiser Atlanta at Kingston, Jamaica, saying that he would sail with his vessel to-morrow at 9 o'clock for Colon. The Atlanta has been taking on a supply of coal at Kingston.

No confirmation of the news from Colon of the landing of the bluejackets has been received, but the State and Navy Department officials are quite prepared to hear it. The landing of ammunition is supposed to be for the purpose of fortifying the railway house against attacks from the Colombian troops and to afford a safe shelter for all the foreign residents. In view of the ample measures taken by the United States it is not expected any foreign power will complicate the situation further by dispatching warships to the isthmian waters.

The Colombian warship Bogota was bought by Dr. Herran in Seattle, Washington, more than a year ago, and, with an American officer in command, was armed, equipped, and sent down to isthmian waters for use on the Pacific side. She has 1,400 tons displacement, carries a fairly heavy sheathing of armor, and a battery of one fourteen-pounder, six six-pounders, and two machine rapid-fire guns. She is now commanded by a Colombian.

The Carthagena, at Colon, is a warship bought from the Sultan of Morocco, and is in every way superior to the Bogota.

PARIS NOT DISTURBED.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Panama Canal Company has received full advices on the subject of the revolution at Panama. They are on a line with those of the Government, which are subject to the consideration of the officials.

W. Nelson Cromwell, General American counsel for the Panama Canal Company, who is now in this city, declined to make a statement, but it was learned that the company is not disturbed by the developments at Panama, as the state of revolution which exists does not affect the undeniable rights of the company.

The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Panama giving brief details of the revolutionary uprising there yesterday, and saying that the General commanding the Colombian forces at Panama and the Civil Governor of the place were among the notabilities held prisoners.

The revolutionary gathering occurred at the Town Hall of Panama and was bloodless.

The grave reports received from Panama are receiving the most serious attention from the officials here, owing to the number of French residents on the Ishmus and the extent of French property interests there; but thus far the Government has not taken action, as it does not consider that the revolutionary movement seriously imperils French personal or property rights.

The French Government continues to consider the Panama Canal as being a purely private enterprise, but as entitled to the same governmental protection as any other property interest of French citizens. The officials say they have no present apprehension that the canal company's or other property rights will be injured by the uprising, as the independence of Panama cannot become effective until the powers recognize the newly established sovereignty.

There are several French gunboats at the Island of Martinique, but no steps have been taken to send French warships to the Isthmus of Panama.

STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Government General Captured and Taken to Police Headquarters Amid Wild Cheering.

PANAMA, Nov. 4.—The revolution which occurred here yesterday, and which resulted in the proclamation of the independence of the Isthmus of Panama, was not unexpected. Since Sunday last all kinds of rumors had been in circulation, but it was not until Tuesday night that the hour so long looked forward to by the inhabitants of Panama arrived.

For two days previously groups of people had been gathering about the town, discussing the situation, which caused alarm upon the part of the authorities, for the houses of Dr. Manuel Amador, José Arango, and Frederico Boyd and other leaders of the popular movement were watched by the police. But the revolutionists fearlessly went in and out of their residences, issued their orders, and their plans were carried out.

It was at first arranged that the revolution should take place at 2 A. M. on Wednesday, but when a telegram was received from Colon announcing that Gen. Tovar, with a detachment of 500 troops, had arrived there from Savanilla on the cruiser Cartagena, some of the revolutionists became discouraged, and it seemed likely that the movement would collapse. The more determined leaders of the revolutionists called on Dr. Amador and urged taking immediate action, while others advised postponing the uprising.

But Dr. Amador was full of enthusiasm, and would not listen to any proposals to postpone the outbreak until later than Tuesday evening.

This was the situation throughout the afternoon of Tuesday, when all the revolutionists were anxiously awaiting for orders from Dr. Amador. Gen. Tovar and Gen. Amaya, who arrived here with Tovar from Colon, the Governor of Panama, and others were aware of the situation, and they went to the headquarters of the battalion of Colombia, in garrison here, believing they could prevail on the soldiers not to take part in the movement.

The revolutionists finally decided upon 5 P. M. as the hour to proclaim the independence of the Isthmus, but a change occurred in their plans, and word was sent to Santa Ana, where over 2,000 men had congregated, for the revolutionists to disperse until 7 P. M. But they were already marching toward the Plaza Chiriqui, cheering enthusiastically for the independence of the Isthmus.

Thereupon a signal was given to Gen. Huertas of the revolutionary forces, who, in the name of the Republic of Panama, arrested Gen. Tovar and his staff and escorted them to Police Headquarters amid wild cheering for the new republic, for Dr. Amador, and for the other leaders of the revolution.

The flag of the Republic of Panama was then formally hoisted. It consists of four squares.

The first upper square to the left is blue. The first lower square to the left is white, with a blue star in its centre. The second upper square is white, with a red star in its centre, and the second lower square is red.

The cause of the revolution may be briefly summed up as being the result of the action of the Congress of Colombia at Bogota in rejecting the Hay-Herran canal treaty. The Isthmians are almost to a man in favor of the construction of the canal by the United States, and it had repeatedly been prophesied before and after the meeting of Congress that Panama would secede if the treaty was rejected and would probably come to terms with the United States for the building of the great Isthmian waterway.

The revolutionary junta is composed of José Augustin Arjano, Frederico Boyd, and Tomas Arias, who have charge of the Government.

The composition of the provisional Cabinet is as follows:

Minister of the Government—EUSBIS MORALES.

Minister of Finance—Dr. MANUEL AMADOR.

Minister of Foreign Relations—F. V. DELA ESPRILLA.

Minister of Justice—CARLOS MENDOZA.

Minister of Public Instruction—N. VICTORIA.

Minister of War and Marine—MICANOR DE OBARRIO, Jr.

The proclamation of the independence of the Isthmus will be formally made at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of the Junta, the Cabinet, and the Municipal Council.

Later in the day it became known that Dr. Amador late last night offered to allow Gen. Tovar to return with his troops, now at Colon, disarmed to Cartagena, but Tovar refused. The prisoner is enjoying all the privileges possible.

While Dr. Amador was in conference yesterday with Government Generals the officer who is second in command of the Government warship Bogota sent an ultimatum to the revolutionists giving them three hours in which to restore the Colombian Government, the time to expire at 10 P. M. yesterday; but before receiving an answer the Bogota began a bombardment of Panama.

Her fire was answered by the guns of the town forts and by those of the gunboat Padilla, which had declared in favor of the revolution. Shortly afterward the Bogota left the bay, but as she has very little coal on board, she will not be able to go very far.

Communication by telegraph with Bogota is interrupted.

J. A. Arango was formerly a Senator from Panama and is local counsel for the Panama Railroad Company. He is an influential Conservative.

Frederico Boyd is the son of an American and nephew of the late James Boyd, founder of The Panama Star and Herald.

Tomas Arias was Secretary of Finance a few years ago. He belongs to the Conservative Party.

The Manuel Amador who has become Minister of Finance may be the son of Dr. Amador, or Dr. Amador himself. If the latter, he is the leading physician of Panama and formerly a high official of Panama and connected with the Panama Railroad.

Carlos Mendoza (Minister of Justice) is a lawyer and politican of the Liberal Party.

Micanor de Obarrio, Jr. (Minister of War and Marine) is a young man of good family. He was born in New York of Colombian parents.

F. V. De La Esprilla is a prominent lawyer.

Colombians now in New York say the separatist movement was a foregone conclusion when the Bogota Government rejected the canal treaty, as no canal means ruin to Panama.

BOUGHT ARMS IN AMERICA.

Revolutionists Landed Them Despite Attempt of Colombian Troops to Stop It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—A stand of 4,000 Winchester rifles and 1,500,000 rounds of ammunition were shipped from Morgan City, La., sixty-five miles west of here, three months ago, on board an American schooner, which cleared for Progreso with a cargo of lumber.

The war materials were stored aboard unbeknown to the Custom House officials at Morgan City, and clearance papers were given the schooner as a timber-laden vessel, while the hold contained enough rifles and cartridges to oppose any army in Central or South America.

According to a statement made to-night by a Consular officer of the Colombian Office in this city, the schooner with the rifles and ammunition aboard was met off the north coast of Yucatan and the rifles transferred to a steamship that cleared from Kingston, Jamaica.

The latter craft then headed for the Rio Indio, about twenty-five miles north of Colon, where an attempt was made to discharge the contraband goods, but the Government officials at Colon learned of the movement and 600 Colombian soldiers were sent there.

While the troops were headed for the prospective landing place the rifle-laden steamship made all speed for Porto Bello, at which point the rifles and the entire consignment of cartridges were successfully delivered to the revolutionists, the steamship returned to a northern port in the West Indies, and the schooner came over to the United States.

The expedition was planned and executed with such absolute quiet that no one but those immediately identified with it was cognizant of the move. The promoters were shrewd enough to purchase their rifles and ammunition in small quantities in various parts of the country to avoid detection, but the whole consignment was loaded at Morgan City under the alleged surveillance of Custom House officials there.

The greater part of the goods were bought in the East and shipped to them at the point of departure via New York and New Orleans. Morgan City is an ideal place for such an expedition to leave, owing to its practical isolation.

The Colombian Consul, Alfonso Delgado, said to-day that the revolutionists in Panama cannot succeed unless aided by the United States.

J. W. Wilson, a civil engineer of New York, speaking of the Panama revolution, said:

"I expected to hear the news of the secession of Panama. I believe that it would be successful, because I know the most prominent and the richest men of the Isthmus are backing it. They have lately bought about $60,000 worth of ammunition. In all, I think there are 10,000 rifles in Panama. Five hundred good men at Panama and 150 at Colon, well armed, will succeed in holding the Isthmus against such forces as the Government of Colombia can send there."

CHILD ACCUSES HER MOTHER.

Mrs. Kelly Is Said to Have Tried to Sell Her Fourteen-Year-Old Daughter.

Mrs. Margaret Kelly, who has no particular home, will be arraigned this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of drunkenness. Her arrest at the Tenderloin Station on Wednesday night was the outcome of an allegation that she had tried to sell her fourteen-year-old daughter.

Little Maria, it is said, would not live with her mother on account of Mrs. Kelly's habits, and for a year or two she was in a convent up town. Three weeks ago a Mrs. O'Donoghue of 227 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street took the girl from the convent to give her a home. On Monday the mother heard of it. She went to Mrs. O'Donoghue's home, and after making a scene, dragged the child away with her.

On that day and the next, it is asserted, Mrs. Kelly made the child go with her into back rooms of saloons and disorderly resorts, where she tried to sell her to the women who infested these places. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Kelly was dragging the weeping child into a saloon on Seventh Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street, when Flossie Behony, who does missionary work among Tenderloin women, tried to interfere. Mrs. Kelly took the girl inside and there offered to sell her for $26. Flossie Behony managed to get the child away and went with her to the Tenderloin Station, where Maria told Sergt. McCullagh her story. Mrs. Kelly ran into the station panting with rage and was arrested.

Sergt. McCullagh said that he would appear himself in court to-day to prosecute the case.

TEN-MINUTE MURDER TRIAL.

Charles Fonroy of Chicago Sent to Prison for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The record for time in a murder trial in Cook County was broken to-day, when Charles Fonroy, colored, was tried and sentenced within a space of ten minutes. Judge Gary presided and during his forty-and-odd years on the county bench he had never before acted in so serious a case which was tried in so brief a time.

Fonroy pleaded guilty, and his sentence was a life term in the penitentiary for the murder of Anna Azele, also colored, July 18 last, in front of 1,822 Dearborn Street. Anna Azele had been in the company of a man and stole four twenty-dollar bills from him, substituting therefor two or three one-dollar bills.

She did not share her gain with a woman named Carrie, her accomplice, the friend of Fonroy. Fonroy heard of this, and when he met Anna Azele and she refused to divide with Carrie he shot her dead.

Prosecution and defense agreed upon the testimony of Maggie Spencer, the chief witness, and speedy sentence by the court followed.

SHOTGUN ELECTION GUARD.

How One Republican Watcher Stayed at Polls in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—One method of dealing with election intimidators was demonstrated by R. M. Johnson, who went to the polling place of Precinct 13 of the Twelfth Ward, with credentials from the Republican Chairman. A Democratic crowd was in charge, and three grabbed Johnson and hustled him from the 100-foot limit. Johnson got a shotgun and a belt of cartridges and returned.

"Now," he said, "the first fellow who comes near me for trouble can get it. I'm an honest citizen, and am going to see an honest election here." He did. The precinct was carried by Johnson's people while he stood guard, and warned every one to "walk straight."

WEDDING DAY SUICIDE.

Chester Newspaper Man Killed Himself on His Bridal Morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—"Tell Lily she will find my dead body in the bathroom and notify Worthington that he need not send a cab, as there will be no wedding to-night."

Having written the above on a piece of paper and placed it under the front door of his newly furnished house to-day, William Warren, aged forty-five years, a newspaper man of Chester, went to the bathroom and blew out his brains with a revolver.

Warren was to have been married to Miss Lillian Robertson of this city to-night. A sealed note addressed to Miss Robertson was found on Warren's body, but the Coroner will not make public its contents. The reason for Warren taking his life is not definitely known. He is said to have had a wife in England, which country he left seventeen years ago. After his arrival in Chester he married a young woman, who died about three years ago.

His marriage to Miss Robertson, who is thirty-five years of age, was to have taken place at her parents' home, on Baltimore Avenue. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion and a large number of guests had been invited. Miss Robertson's brother went to Chester this afternoon to accompany his prospective brother-in-law to this city, but shortly before the time fixed for the arrival at the home of the bride a telephone message was delivered to her that Warren had committed suicide. She was overcome with grief.

MOROCCAN MONEY HELD UP.

Fez Government Has Failed to Pay Installments Due to the British Mint.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says a considerable amount of new Moorish coinage which arrived recently from England is detained there at the Custom House, as the Government failed to pay the installments due to the British Mint, which coined the money.

Until these installments are paid the native authorities will not be allowed to forward the coin to Fez.

St. Louis Contractor Attempts Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 4.—In a fit of despondency over business affairs E. S. Platt, a contractor, of 4,132 West Pine Street, St. Louis, shot himself to-day in his room at the Duquesne Hotel. He tried to put the bullet through his heart, but failed by a small margin. He then rang for a boy and sent him for a physician. At the Homeopathic Hospital it was found that the bullet had penetrated the lung cavity, making a dangerous wound.

SAVED BROKER'S DAUGHTER

Policeman O'Connell Dragged Under Hoofs of Runaway.

Miss Klopfer Was Returning from Buying Wedding Outfit When Horses Became Frightened on Madison Avenue.

Policeman John J. O'Connell of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station yesterday stopped a runaway on Madison Avenue after having been dragged from a point half way between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets to Eighty-seventh Street. He held the reins until his weight brought the horses, which were attached to a victoria, to a halt. The policeman's act probably saved the life of Miss Ethel B. Klopfer, daughter of Benno Klopfer, a member of the Stock Exchange, living at 951 Madison Avenue, who was in the victoria, and William Nellinger, the coachman.

Miss Klopfer is to be married on Dec. 30 to Gerson R. Heymann of Philadelphia, and had been shopping, collecting her trousseau. Many packages which were on the coachman's box were scattered about the street during the run of the horses. The Klopfer residence is near Seventy-fifth Street, on Madison Avenue. Miss Ethel was returning to her home and the victoria had reached Seventy-fifth Street when the carriage pole became loose and fell to the ground. The horses were frightened and ran. Nellinger could not bring them to a stand, and finally lost the reins. When they were free the horses started forward at a furious pace. Miss Klopfer coolly sat still, and when Nellinger made a movement as if to jump commanded him to keep his seat.

The horses were on the east side of the street when they started, but swerved to the west side, and at Seventy-seventh Street narrowly missed running into a south-bound surface car. There were many vehicles on the avenue, and the drivers hastened to get out of the way. Between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets the horses again swerved to the east side, and ran for two blocks on the car tracks.

As the runaways neared Eightieth Street a wagon going west came directly in their path. The driver heard the shouts and then the sound of the hoofs, and whipped up his horse. As the runaways flew past they just grazed the rear of the wagon. Several men ran into the street as if to stop the horses, but lost their nerve when they gauged the speed at which the animals were running.

The horse ran straight from Eightieth to Eighty-third Street, and Miss Klopfer began to hope that they were tiring and would come to a stop. Just as they passed the latter street, however, a man ran out and tried to head them off. They swerved again to the west, nearly upsetting the vehicle. Miss Klopfer still sat still, but Nellinger was several times on the point of jumping. At Eighty-fifth Street the horses again swerved. The cross-town Eighty-sixth Street cars turn into Madison Avenue at that point from the Park, and run by the car barn to Eighty-sixth Street, where they turn to the east. Several cars stood in front of the barn, and as the runaways approached motormen and conductors tried to head them off.

Policeman O'Connell was at Eighty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue when he saw the horses, and ran toward them. In the middle of the block he ran out into the roadway and threw himself at the head of the near horse, catching the reins as he did so. He was lifted from his feet and carried for about fifteen feet. Then his hands slipped on the reins, and he gradually slipped down until he struck the pavement on his left side. With grim determination, and in spite of the fact that he was being dragged over the Belgium blocks at a furious speed, O'Connell held on.

With renewed efforts the animals pressed forward, and then came a battle of force and pluck. And pluck won. Bruised and bleeding though he was, O'Connell did not let go the reins until the horses came to a stop at Eighty-seventh Street. When the animals stopped the policeman fell on the pavement, thoroughly exhausted. Two men who had run out from the sidewalk held the horses, but they still pranced, and the policeman was struck several times by their hoofs. His dress club, which he was wearing, is dented from one end to the other by kicks.

O'Connell was carried to the sidewalk. As soon as she had recovered from her fright, Miss Klopfer jumped from the victoria and ran to where O'Connell was resting with his head on a workman's coat.

"Oh, how brave you are!" she cried, and kneeling beside the injured man, asked him if there was anything she could do for him.

"That's all right, Miss," said O'Connell faintly. "That's what the city pays me for."

Miss Klopfer turned pale from the sight of O'Connell's wounds, and had to be led back to the victoria. She was taken at once to her home. O'Connell was able to walk to a car, and was taken by two men to his home, at 1,013 Park Avenue. A physician was called in, and, while he found no broken bones, he said that the policeman would have to be confined to his home for two weeks.

Miss Klopfer was seen last night at her home, and had recovered from the shock of the runaway. She was full of praise for O'Connell's act, and said she would take steps to have the facts in the case brought to the attention of Commissioner Greene.

"I have often read in the newspapers," said Miss Klopfer, "accounts of runaways, and how brave policemen had stopped them, but I never realized before what it meant. The officer deliberately took his life into his hands when he jumped at the heads of the horses, and I expected any minute to see him killed. It makes me ill now when I recall the awful sound of his body thumping on the pavement. I wish I could do something for him. I am going to visit him, but I am sure I can never repay him for what he has done."

Miss Klopfer frequently rides on the bridle path in Central Park.

JEROME RESERVOIR LEAKS.

Witness Says Water Spouted Out Six Inches and Could Be Seen Half a Mile Away.

The inquiry into the charges that the engineers of the Jerome Park Reservoir had been derelict in their duty was continued yesterday before the Aqueduct Commission. J. Hampdon Dougherty represented the accusing Merchants' Association.

Macrol Sykes, the first witness, said that the bank behind the retaining wall was below the reservoir, and that it was filled in with sand and large rocks, which were dumped in. He had called Engineer Ulrich's attention to the dumping of the large stone in the excavation. The wall, in his opinion, with the exception of the use of rock dust, was generally well constructed. But he had seen some leaks so serious that the water made a loud noise in trickling down on the outside. He admitted bad feeling between himself and Mr. Ulrich, but, then, his judgment of the work was not at all colored by his feelings.

Andrew J. Flemming, the Superintendent of Construction of Jerome Park Reservoir for eight years, next testified that in the construction of the bank at Gate House No. 2 large stones were used. The supports of the trestle work used in transporting the cars which carried the rocks and dust were allowed to remain in the bank as a part of it. In the King's Bridge wall there were streams spouting out as far as six inches and could be seen half a mile away. At Gate House No. 3 a leak had run for two or three days. Witness said that he had put a stick in one hole a distance of eighteen inches.

Robert Ridgeway, a civil engineer employed on the Broklyn subway, but prior to May, 1900, employed on the Jerome Park Reservoir, said that work on the core wall had been stopped in 1899 because Mr. McDonald had told him he was displeased with the inspection work done by Inspector Kennedy. He said too that rock dust under test showed less strength than rock mixed with sand; that rock dust was no good for use on the reservoir.

The hearing was adjourned at this point.

SHAMOKIN RAT STEALS $15.96.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Nov. 4.—John Gibson, employed as night shift driver in the No. 4 slope of the Luke Fideler Colliery, drew his pay to-day and went to work. He hid the money—$15.96—in an old shoe. At quitting time, when he reached for the money, he discovered that it was gone. He at once surmised that a rat had stolen the cash and had dragged it into a hole near by. He removed about three tons of rock and found his pay, the rat not having destroyed a bill.

SIX MEN KILLED IN ARSENAL EXPLOSION

Continued from Page 1.

shells is considered one of the most dangerous pieces of work at an arsenal.

No one will ever be able to tell exactly how the accident occurred, for all those who were near are dead, but it was known just what they were doing, and it is said that they were engaged in unscrewing the base plug from a thirteen-inch shell. The plug was rusty and stuck fast. Ten years ago, in the Mare Island Arsenal, the unscrewing of one of these plugs from a shell caused sufficient friction to ignite the explosive and nine men were killed.

There are fifty-six pounds of powder in a thirteen-inch shell, and the entire projectile weighs 1,136 pounds.

It was 12:56 o'clock exactly, by all the clocks in Peekskill, which stopped at that time, when the residents of this city were startled by a thunderous explosion, and the people rushed to windows and to street corners to look at Iona Island, which long has been looked on with fear by everybody in Peekskill. They saw a great cloud of dust and flame leaping into the air, and there was a rush for the docks.

A few minutes later there came a second detonation of awful intesity, and instantly there was the crash of falling glass all over the western end of the city. The buildings swayed with the mighty concussion, which was almost like an earthquake, and glassware fell from shelves.

To spectators the entire island seemed enveloped in smoke and flame. A few moments later and still another deafening roar shook the city, and the black pall over Iona Island shot higher still. Buildings shook and more windows fell outward along the city's water front, while the inhabitants rushed by hundreds from their homes. Many ran toward the water front, while hundreds of the more timid ran in the other direction.

Splashes far up and down the river showed where missiles, hurled high into the air, were falling. The inhabitants of all the near-by towns and villages fared and acted similarly, and panic was spread on every hand.

The first explosion, in Shell House No. 4, was that of the thirteen-inch shell at which the six workmen were engaged. There were 182 men at work for the Government on various parts of the island, which is about seventy-two acres in extent, but besides the six men directly engaged at the shell, only Gunner Fries and Magazineman Frederick Danielson had work in the shell house.

Anderson was just going out of the door of the shellhouse when the great projectile burst to atoms, and the whole building seemed to go into the air. The roof was lifted as if it had been the top of an egg, and through the opening Danielson was hurled as if he had been a splinter of wood.

He landed forty feet away, and although he remained unconscious for a few moments, he sustained only a few cuts and bruises.

FRIES'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Gunner Fries was just about to enter the shell house and had the keys of the powder magazines in his hand when he was hurled back across the lawn and brought up against a tree.

But an instant later and the fire from the shell reached the powder and nitroglycerine, and then as the hundreds of pounds of explosives were set off, all that was left of the building went high into the air, and the pieces were scattered for miles around. With it went the mutilated bodies of the six workmen, who had been inside. A gaping hole in the earth marked where the building had stood. The tremendous shock leveled all three of the remaining shell houses, and one of the heated pieces of metal from the first explosion set off the store of explosives in Shell House No. 3. A second explosion followed, which hurled fragments of iron and steel and wood throughout the island and far out into the river. Nearly every man, woman, and child on the island was thrown down, and many of them were bruised by the shock.

So great was the force of the explosion that whole kegs of powder were thrown many hundreds of yards without exploding. Every piece of glass in every building on the island had been instantly shattered by the first explosion, and the second blew in a portion of the marine barracks building several hundred feet away. Many of the workmen employed on the island became panic-stricken and made a wild dash for the railroad trestle leading to the main land.

The women and children of the workmen who live on the island ran from their dwellings, which were partly demolished, and fled, not knowing where they were going. Later they were gathered by the men who stayed at their posts and taken on board the Government tug Pontiac, which had come up from the Brooklyn Navy Yard with a load of shells. The vessel then drifted far down stream, out of reach of danger, but not before her Captain, Jack McGee, had gone ashore and taken his place among the band of men who remained to fight the fire.

The second explosion was followed by great bursts of flame in various adjoining structures, and as the débris flared up, the hundreds of shells buried under the fire began to burst.

First the smaller fixed ammunition, such as the one pounders, three pounders, and six pounders began to explode, and the projectiles whizzed in all directions. Then followed the deafenig roar of the larger shells until within ten minutes after the explosions began the great thirteen-inch shells began to thunder forth and the scene was that of a great naval battle, fought without a guiding hand.

Bursting shells hewed great gullies along the face of the island or shot, hissing and sputtering, into the river. Several hundred Italians working in the stone quarries at Round Island, south of Iona Island, became so stricken with terror that many of them leaped into the river and swam to the shore. The West Shore Station at Iona was partly wrecked, and Station Agent Hoag leaped through the shattered window of the structure and fled. The stable on the Government reservation burst into flames from the bursting of a shell, and was soon burned to the ground.

In the Marine Barracks Privates Chichester and Hogan, who had been on night duty, were asleep in their bunks when the explosions came. They leaped out of bed, and before they could put on their clothing an eight-inch shell, followed by a bowlder weighing at least 500 pounds, tore through the building, taking the bunks with them. A moment later a beam of wood shot completely through the building like a huge arrow.

In the face of the terrific fusillade the eleven marines of the Iona arsenal, to a man, rallied to the scene of the fire and, knowing of the tons of high explosive stored in the underground magazines almost beneath their feet, went about through the hail of shot and shell to get the fire apparatus to work. There is a fire tower at the north end of the island, and lines of hose were dragged out. Every marine took his station and stayed there for two hours in a stubborn battle with the blaze.

Drs. E. D. M. Lyon, P. W. O'Brien, Fred A. Snowden, Percy Snowden, and H. F. Hart of this city took rowboats and made for the island within a half hour after the first explosion, and after looking after the injured took their places at the fire lines. The splendid discipline and courage of the marines had its effect on many of the workmen on the island, and they turned back, doing good service in the fire lines. Gunner Fries and Magazineman Danielson, who had so narrowly escaped death, revived from the effects of their wounds and with bandadged heads stood in the front of the band of fire fighters until the danger was past.

A night watchman of the West Shore Railroad, who lives with his family in a little cabin a half-mile away from the scene of the explosions, was thrown out of bed by the concussions, and with his wife and children took refuge behind a rock, where they lay for two hours, while shells hissed over them and by them.

TRAINS WERE HELD UP.

Gunner Fries, while the fire was at its height, realized the danger of a bursting shell tearing off the top of some of the underground magazines at the northern end of the island, and ran there to make an inspection, but he found the doors locked. This led to a search for the keys, and he realized how near death he had been at the entrance of the shell house when the first explosion occurred, for it was found that the keys which he had held in his hand had been blown away and lost. It was impossible to get into the magazine.

All traffic in the river was suspended, and all trains on the West Shore Railroad were kept back for two hours, none of the engineers daring to get within miles of the flying shells. Nurses and doctors were hurried from West Point and Haverstraw, but they dared not go within the zone of the flying missiles. A great pall of smoke hovered above the island, which was lit up by the glare of burning buildings and by bursting shells.

It was after 3 o'clock when the heroic struggle of the marines and their assistants was ended and the bombardment of the shells ceased. The fire was out, and up from the little band went a cheer of triumph. But the whole island was practically wrecked. It was strewn with débris and furrowed by the flight of shells. Here and there the searchers later found fragments of the men who had been repairing the thirteen-inch shell.

Iona Island, formerly owned by a syndicate which used the ten acres as a picnic ground for holiday excursionists, was bought by the United States Government in the Spring of 1900. The purchase price was $160,000. A special naval board under Capt. Henry C. Taylor decided on the site after having been unable to secure one anywhere in New York Harbor, or along the Jersey shore of the bay or on the west shore of the Hudson River opposite upper New York City. The refusal of land owners to sell and the State laws forbidding the explosives near highways and dwellings were the obstacles that could not be overcome until the board selected the island.

In order to get the site the Federal authorities asked Gov. Roosevelt of New York to put a bill through the State Legislature previous to the purchase, in order that the territory might be ceded to the Government. This was done, and the Governor urged upon the Assembly the obligation of the State to aid as much as possible in upbuilding the navy. The remoteness of the island from roads and habitations made it a fit place, and the West Shore Railroad Company, whose tracks ran close by on the other side of the Hudson, acquiesced in the plan.

After the purchase powder houses began to be built, and the station has been running for three years under the supervision of the Ordnance Department at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, supplying vessels with ammunition as they passed.

The cost of some of the buildings was as much as $50,000 each. A few of them were empty, but the others were filled with old powder and various magazine stores unloaded from ships going out of commission. The most recent unloading was that of the cruiser Columbia, which soon is to go out of commission.

Other stores on the island consisted of lignite, dynamite, cordite, millinite, lyddite, and gun cotton. There has been great care taken, it is said, to prevent accident. A red flag of danger was always hoisted over the island. Thermometers were placed in each structure and their records taken frequently to keep track of possible chemical changes. No smoking is permitted on the island and fires are barred, the locomotives in service being operated with compressed air.

INQUIRY INTO DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A brief dispatch regarding the disaster on Iona Island, by which several men lost their lives, was received by Acting Secretary Darling to-night. It came from Capt. Perry, the acting commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who simply repeated the following telegram received by him late this afternoon from the island:

Little before 1 o'clock Shell House No. 3 exploded. Fire continued until 3 o'clock, during which time No. 4 shell house exploded. Fire under complete control now. Seven or eight killed; wounded not known yet. Surgeons from Haverstraw assisting. OTTO FRIES, Gunner.

Capt. Perry announced that a tug from the yard had gone to the island to render whatever assistance might be necessary.

A board of investigation or court of inquiry will be appointed to determinet the cause of the accident.

On hearing of the disaster Read Admiral O'Neil, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, at once communicated with the New York Navy Yard, and response was received to the effect that the men were engaged in unloading 300 or 400 thirteen-inch shells, which were to be sent to the factory for rebanding with copper.

It is assumed that in extracting the fuses the shells blew up. The Ordnance Bureau, according to Admiral O'Neil, has exercised every known precaution to prevent an accident such as this. The explosion at Lafayette last June was caused by a careless workman forcing the fuse of a six-pound shell, and the Ordnance Bureau thereupon issued an elaborate set of instructions to naval officers employed at the magazines directing them to use the greatest caution in such work and to have any shell set aside where the fuse stuck.

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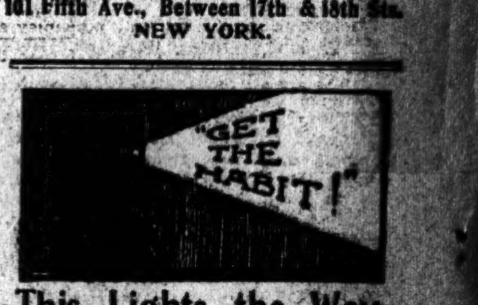

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"Force-thoughts"

X

Nov. 5

IN these times of germ discoveries I have been doing a little experimenting on my own account, and I have discovered something that most people knew ages ago, but few to-day remember not to forget.

It is the small germ that kills success; it's common name is the Little Hurry. Technically it may truthfully be called either Impatience, Indigestion or Wrong Food, which are usually synonyms for Nervousness or any other bodily derangement which affects the mental poise.

The Little Hurry wastes more energy than the big one. There is little excuse for big ones—none at all for little ones.

The most important thing I know is how to rest between times.

Learn to eat the food that has no Hurry in it; which means the food that doesn't Hurry or Worry the stomach, but makes body and mind strong and powerful to do the "one thing at a time" that is to be done at that time.

It is the sunny food I make called "Force."

Be Sunny.

Yours truly,

Sunny Jim

(To be continued.)

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PARKHURST PREDICTS REIGN OF CORRUPTION

Says Murphy's Domination Will Revive Van Wyck's Methods.

HOPE AHEAD FOR REFORM

Declares McClellan Cannot Hold Forces That Will Turn the People from Tammany—Causes of Fusion Defeat.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst yesterday predicted that the administration of George B. McClellan as Mayor would be marked, despite any present intention of the Mayor-elect, with the characteristics that distinguished Robert A. Van Wyck's term of office, and that the people of New York at the ensuing municipal election would again overthrow Tammany. Dr. Parkhurst's plans for the future battle have been embodied in a sermon which he will preach in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church next Sunday.

"The result of yesterday's election in this city," said Dr. Parkhurst, "was not so much of a surprise in itself, but the volume of the vote cast for Tammany certainly was beyond anything that might have been expected.

"I am not going into all the whys and wherefores of yesterday's defeat of the forces that stood for decency. There were a good many elements that entered in it. I will say that as a man who has been in the forefront of the fight for a good many years, and expects to be found in the same place for a good many years to come, that I cannot see any reason for the least discouragement in what has happened.

"It has caused me the greatest surprise to see so much discouragement arise from the defeat we suffered. This is not by any means the first time we have suffered a similar fate, and I dare not hope that it is going to be the last. We should all remember that this is merely one of the ordinary ups and downs that are bound to occur in the battle of life and in the struggle between righteousness and unrighteousness which is now going on. Of course it is not pleasant to think that we are going to have two years of bad government, instead of two years of as good or very likely better administration than Mr. Low has given us during his brief term in office.

"While there are a good many other elements that enter into this matter, I think these are the principal ones. In the first place we have a good many people in this city who really want a bad administration and a wide-open town. There are a good many men who want gambling to go on without interference, and there are a good many who believe that under an administration such as the one we now are going to have they will have better opportunities to satisfy their evil passions. They, of course, all voted the Tammany ticket, and I dare say they will get what they voted for.

"Then there are a good many men engaged in business which is of such a nature that they feel they can carry it on with less friction than at present under the kind of government we are going to have. Then, there is another class, made up of highly respectable gentlemen, mostly wealthy and with good moral reputation in the community, who realize that it will be easy to get the Tammany administration to close its eyes to little infractions of the law which they could not indulge in under the Low administration and keep out of trouble at the same time.

MEN OF SHORT MEMORY.

"Further, there is a class of men whose memory is short—a great deal shorter than their noses in many cases, who have not the power to remember what conditions were two years ago, and who, on account of the shortness of their memories, considered much of the talk of 'red lights' and kindred things as fostered by an insane imagination instead of being God's own truth."

Dr. Parkhurst left his home shortly after the polls closed on Tuesday evening and took a stroll about the city. For two hours he mingled with the crowds that paraded up and down Broadway, celebrated the Tammany victory and the prospect of a wide open town with a wild carnival of boisterous joy. He spent part of the time in front of the newspaper bulletin boards in Madison Square.

"One of the characteristics of the last campaign was its lack of enthusiasm," said Dr. Parkhurst. "That was the most marvelous feature of the crowds that moved about the streets on election night. The face of our handsome Mayor-elect was thrown on the screen in front of a newspaper office. There was no enthusiasm—absolutely none. The horns tooted a little harder, but there was a total absence of that magnetic feeling in the air that has characterised like occasions in the past. Then Mayor Low's face appeared, but there was no enthusiasm then, either. Quite different was the result when the faces of Washington and Lincoln and McKinley appeared, showing that moral enthusiasm was not dead, but did not exist as far as the present situation is concerned.

"The same thing has been true about the meetings. What enthusiasm there has been was largely manufactured and artificial. Of course under the fiery, pointed oratory of such speakers as our dear brother Jerome there was considerable hand clapping. But the people did not vote as they clapped, just as Christians do not always live as they pray.

"To size up the situation, the way down deep moral passion of the people in this community has not been touched in the present campaign. The vote showed that, and the election crowds showed it, for the solid, good, moral, earnest people were conspicuous by their absence in the streets on Tuesday night. They were there last year, and they were there two years ago."

"What do you think will be the tone of the coming administration?" Dr. Parkhurst was asked.

"What will be the tone? We are in for two years of precisely the same thing that we had under Van Wyck," was the reply.

"But don't you think that Mr. McClellan, who has a clean record and traditions behind him, might be a power for good in the city, though he was elected on the Tammany ticket?"

Dr. Parkhurst smiled.

"MURPHY WILL BE MAYOR."

"McClellan is clean," he replied. "I have no doubt the young man started out with a white and clean heart and a purpose to do good. But Murphy will be the Mayor, and that is just where the trouble comes in. Murphy will run McClellan."

"But will Murphy be able to run Mr. Grout?" the doctor was asked.

"Well, what if he cannot?" was the reply. "Grout is a turncoat, and Grout can always run Grout, and has been running Grout for the last few weeks a great deal harder than has been to the liking of the people that stand for decent government in the City of New York.

"The tone of the coming administration is not going to be determined by the negatively fair character of the Mayor-elect. His antecedents do not come in at all as far as the question of actual government is concerned. The General is dead and his sword is several sizes too large for the Colonel.

"No, this administration is going to be just like the Van Wyck administration. The element that elected McClellan shakes that Murphy is long headed. As a politician he leaves Croker out of sight. He named McClellan for two reasons—first, because he is amenable, and, secondly, because his father had a good record, which would give a superficial glamour of decency to the ticket. But McClellan will soon be overridden. Things may start off in a sort of respectable way, but the people that want a wide-open town will surely have their wish before many months have passed away.

"It was a most unfortunate thing that a Republican was put up as candidate for Mayor. I am not saying anything personally against Mayor Low, for he is a good man. But New York is naturally a Democratic town, and the Republicans have been so much in evidence in this campaign that many decent Democrats who under other circumstances would have sided with good government have been repelled. And I am sorry to see that Democratic partisanship has received such expression as it did last night in the statement of the Mayor-elect when he referred to the Presidential campaign of next year. It is a most unfortunate thing at this time, when we have striven to eliminate National politics from municipal elections as the sole hope of good city government.

"But we've got to take matters as they are," continued Dr. Parkhurst, "and be cheerful about it, at that. No, there is no use to be discouraged, and no man with physical strength, a tolerably good digestion, and a strong faith in the Almighty has either right or reason to be discouraged anyhow. We will have to do our best to restrain the badness that naturally will prevail during the two years to come, and then begin it all over again.

"And I honestly believe that the coming administration will be so bad, so rampant with viciousness and corruption, that the congealed consciences of good but indifferent people in this town will appreciate an opportunity like the one they shamefully neglected on Tuesday, and hail with joy even the glimmer of moral light. And then let us hope that there will be some man to put at the head of the battle with so much warm blood in his body and blood throbbing with sufficient frequency and so much personal and moral magnetism about him that he will be able to crystallize around himself the moral forces that are not dead, but merely slumbering, and which must be depended on to fight the moral battles of this community to establish a reform that will be lasting."

Dr. Parkhurst yesterday called on Commissioner Greene and entreated him to abandon the very thought of resigning when the Tammany administration assumes control.

"I am sorry to say," said Dr. Parkhurst last night, "that the power of the Mayor under the charter should be such that it will be impossible for Commissioner Greene to remain. He told me he was fully advised to that effect, and as a result has decided to tender his resignation to Mayor Low."

WASHINGTON VIEW OF RESULT.

Dalzell Says It Won't Prevent Mr. Roosevelt's Nomination—Republicans Pleased with Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A number of Republican Senators and Representatives arrived to-day, some of whom called on the President and expressed gratification with the result of yesterday's election. The President seemed especially pleased with the result in Ohio, and sent Senator Hanna a congratulatory telegram on his great victory and the assurance of his return to the Senate upon the expiration of his present term.

The loss of Maryland is the sorest spot with the Republicans produced by the contest.

Representative Payne of New York, who arrived to-day, said the election in New York simply means that the city is Democratic, and that it has no significance with regard to National issues and candidates.

Representative Cannon is well satisfied with the general result outside of Maryland and New York. He attributes the Republican defeat in Maryland to the divisions in the Republican ranks, and does not believe the New York election will have the slightest influence on the election of next year. Mr. Cannon predicts that McClellan will not be so popular two years from now as he is to-day.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania said:

"The election of yesterday will not have the least effect on the prospects of President Roosevelt for the Republican nomination. That is fixed now, and nothing can prevent it.

"Yesterday's elections are about what should have been expected in an off year. There were no National issues embraced in the election, so that it is not possible to say what will be done at the polls a year hence because of the voting of yesterday so far as the Eastern States are concerned."

Senator Gorman, who arrived here to-day, expressed great satisfaction with the outcome, and was especially gratified with the result in Maryland, which he did so much to bring about. He declined, however to enter into any discussion of the probable influence which the results of yesterday's election may have on the National campaign of next year.

Ex-Senator Butler of North Carolina, who is Chairman of the Populist National Committee, could see nothing in the results on which an opinion could be based as to what the States which voted yesterday would do in 1904. Personal and local matters, he said, occupied the thoughts of voters and directed their ballots. It was an off year for the Republicans.

Mr. Butler does not believe Senator Gorman will receive any personal advantage from yesterday's work so far as his candidacy for the Presidency is concerned. On that point Mr. Butler said:

"I do not think Democratic success in Maryland will make Mr. Gorman a Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party. The truth is Mr. Gorman is handicapped very greatly in any contest for the nomination by the State he comes from. He doesn't come from the right section for nomination."

GROUT GETS RED LANTERN.

Fornes Declares the Election Vindicated the Controller and Himself.

Controller Grout reached his office shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and was greeted by several newspaper men wearing "I-Told-You-So" signs on their hats.

"Well, you may have told me so," laughed the Controller, "but your papers certainly did not."

He then showed a congratulatory message which he had received. It consisted of a large piece of pasteboard, with a toy red lantern attached to the top and bearing the legend:

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

"I guess that sums up the situation pretty well," he said. "I do not think this is the time for exultation. The battle has been won, and I feel highly gratified, especially over the Brooklyn vote, which I look upon as a personal vindication. I shall continue to observe the same policy during the coming two years that I have followed during my present term. There will be no change on that score, and the administration of the affairs of the office will go on uninterruptedly and as satisfactorily as heretofore.

"The public can depend upon me to do in the future as I have done in the past as a public official, for it seems that the victory of yesterday emphasizes the fact that the people are in favor of an administration based on business principles."

One of the first acts of Charles V. Fornes, President and President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, after he arrived at the City Hall was to call on Mayor Low, and extend his sympathies. Mr. Fornes then went to his own office, where several messages of congratulation were awaiting him.

"The vote of yesterday was a great vindication of Mr. Grout and myself," said Mr. Fornes when seen. "It also was a vote of confidence of the people in Tammany Hall as at present constituted, and I am confident that Tammany Hall will not betray the trust. Mayor McClellan will give the city a business administration, and one of which the people may well be proud. That I know."

PAYING ELECTION BETS.

The largest individual winning made over the result of the election is credited to the Western backer of racing enterprises, John J. Ryan, whose expulsion from the race tracks under the jurisdiction of the New York Jockey Club was announced only a few days ago. Before the edict ruling him off the Eastern turf was passed Ryan was at the local race tracks every day, and aside from his heavy betting operations on the races stood ready to wager large sums on the success of the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

In person Ryan made a number of wagers of large sums, but the greater part of his money was placed by John Considine, either at the race track or in the up-town resorts where betting men congregate at night. In all, it is said that Ryan won about $150,000. Ryan's friends would not say how much the plunger's winnings amounted to, but stated that $150,000 was close to the correct figure. One of the heaviest individual losers among the backers of the Fusion ticket was George Langdon, who has been conspicuous this season in turf betting. Langdon at the Aqueduct race track yesterday stated that he had lost $25,000 which he bet on Low in the hope of recovering a part of his season's losses on the races.

Transactions among the curb brokers on Broad Street yesterday were confined largely to the payment of election wagers. Numerous large bets were paid off, the largest being $10,000 even, the McClellan end being held by Thomas Newman and the Low end by Charles Laidlaw, Jr. William Moore, who plunged on McClellan and helped turn the odds in his favor, won $2,800, while M. Reinhart, who on the night before election wagered $200 to $50 that Low would carry Kings County by 30,000, was out $1,600. "Eddie" Wynne had the McClellan end of a one-thousand-dollar bet with J. Kennedy. Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. were large winners, as were William J. Gallagher, E. L. Gilbert, and Louis Mann. Allen, McGraw & Co. handled about $50,000 for bettors.

Many of the curb brokers who plunged heavily on Low earlier in the campaign hedged in the last day or two before the election and saved themselves from large losses. One man who originally had bet $1,500 on Low was loser by only $95 through protecting himself with McClellan bets.

Among the traders on the Stock Exchange it is estimated that $3,000 or $4,000 changed hands, exclusive of wagers placed up town.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

The Chatter of Christmas Dolls

Starts in This Morning.

THE Initial Exhibit of Dolls—while in no sense complete—paves the way to the greatest showing ever made in New York.

As we get near to Christmas Days this store shall be known as Doll Headquarters, for with no toys to bother with, we shall lend all our energies to the family of nations.

There will be dolls at twenty cents and dolls at sixty-five dollars, with many a price between. This means a showing such as New York has never seen.

Of great interest to the masses will be a

Wonderful Doll for a Dollar.

One factory over in Germany was busy all last winter making them. (They are at work on our Dollies for next year even now.) These Dolls are 21 inches high, have full curly, golden hair, and go to sleep when you want them to. Undressed, except for shoes and stockings. And the best news of all is—we've enough to last until Christmas.

The doll convention isn't a bit particular as to nationality or creed. They are representative from all over the world.

We shall have a whole lot more to say about Dolls from now on. This is mere preliminary to a show that never for a moment will be devoid of interest.

Sale of Spangled Robes.

Another lot of about one hundred are included in this sale. They are the cancelled and surplus orders of an importer of fine Spangled Robes who trades mostly with dressmakers. All choice styles, perfect in shape and beautifully made. We have secured them at about one-half their regular worth, and they are extraordinary values.

ROBES WORTH $22.50 FOR $13.50
ROBES WORTH $45.00 FOR $24.50
ROBES WORTH $75.00 FOR $37.50

Some Fine Laces Underprice.

Finest St. Gall Galloons, Bands, Edgings and Laces, comprising also many of the season's choicest Lace Novelties, in white, ecru, champagne and twine tints, at prices that are less than half the original.

WORTH $2.00 TO $3.00 FOR .95 YARD
WORTH $3.00 TO $5.00 FOR $1.95 YARD
WORTH $5.00 TO $10.00 FOR $3.90 YARD
WORTH $10.00 TO $15.00 FOR $6.90 YARD

After the Recital is over this afternoon, avail yourself of the opportunity of inspecting our

Superb Stock of Pianos and the Cecilian Player.

The auditorium, where recitals are held, is a part of the finest Piano Warerooms in the world. On each side of the hall you'll notice rooms and groups of rooms well filled with pianos. These were designed in different sizes especially as an aid in choosing an instrument for your own home. It is the only way to buy a piano—to gauge tone and brilliancy.

The recitals are FREE, of course. Very few lovers of music in New York are missing them. We've seats for a thousand or more.

Our pianos include makes of known and lasting reputation, such as

KNABE
Hobart M. Cable Gabler
Schubert Packard Victor
Bush & Gerts Laffargue

You'd hardly think of going outside this circle to buy an instrument, would you?

We'll arrange the terms to suit you.

TO-DAY'S RECITAL at 2 o'Clock

offers the following delightful programme by artists of distinguished reputation.

1 Rhapsodie.....Brahms
Miss Elizabeth Strauss.

2 Dich theure Halle (Tannhauser).....Wagner
Miss Bianca Holley.

3 Prologue from I Pagliacci.....Leoncavallo
Mr. Heathe Gregory.

4 (a) Mazurka (b) Nocturne (c) Scherzo.....Chopin
Miss Elizabeth Strauss.

5 Dance of the Dragon Flies.....D'Hardelot
Miss Bianca Holley.

6 (a) Prelude.....Rachmaninoff (b) Tarantelle.....Leschetizky
Miss Elizabeth Strauss.

7 (a) For Thee.....Harry Girard (b) My Sweetheart's Like a Lily.....J. W. Whitney
Miss Bianca Holley.

8 (a) Compensation (b) In My Garden.....Cecilia Loftus
Mr. Gregory.
(Words by Margaret Regan, who accompanies Mr. Gregory.)

Garments of Quality For the Winter Season.

Like a rolling snowball, this garment business gains momentum as winter days draw near. We're very, very busy selling garments of the sort it pays to buy.

Can we interest you in some especially good things this morning?

Women's Suits

Fine quality Zibeline, brown, olive, blue and black, Russian blouse coats, handsomely trimmed with self colored velvet and taffeta piping; flare top and pouch under sleeve, turnover cuff, taffeta lined, seven gore flare skirt, inverted plait back, taffeta piped seams, top of flare trimmed with a broad stitched strap of velvet. $35.00

Dress Skirts

Splendid quality wire frame etamine, seven gore, wide flaring, welted seams, inverted plait back, trimmed over hips and down front with taffeta strapping and silk braid..... $12.50

Women's Coats

¾ length, of Kersey and Panne Cheviot, English walking style and half fitted back effects, with and without velvet collar, heavy grade black or gray satin lining..... $27.50

Fancy mixed Tweeds, military model, single shoulder cape, trimmed with contrasting colored broadcloth and brass buttons, very smart..... $19.75

¾ length Coats of splendid quality Covert Cloth, with single shoulder cape, yoke of self-material, trimmed with broad straps and brass buttons, self-color satin lining..... $18.00

Excellent quality Kersey, in black and castor, loose fitting, individual shoulder capes, new sleeve effect, patch pockets, trimmed with silk braid and self-strapping, self-color satin lining..... $14.75

A Storeful of Things to Wear For Little Folks.

This second floor store is a veritable kindergarten of things to wear—for little folks. Through the medium of complete assortment and variety we are making it the most popular in New York.

There is nothing a youngster has need for—from hour of birth to last day of childhood—that is missing from the stock.

Sure, we cannot always give such values as these—but there's never a minute when you will not get your money's worth.

Here's news worth reading:

Infants' and Children's Sweaters, made of extra fine quality wool, in light and dark colors; excellent values at 95c. and..... $1.50

Infants' Shirts and Bands, fine ribbed winter weight, up to three year sizes; special value at..... 25

Children's Aprons, made of fine lawn, embroidery and lace trimmed; ranging in price from 50c. to..... $1.50

Children's Cloth Coats, in good colors, made with large capes and silk lined collars; box shapes; very special value at..... $4.95

Infants' hand made worsted leggins; in black and white, with and without feet; sizes two and three years; prices ranging from 85c. to..... 95

Misses' and Children's White Flannel Petticoats, fine quality, made full width, finished with herringbone stitching and buttonhole scallops; ranging in price from 65c. to..... $3.00

The "Panta" Jersey Leggins for children, in black, red, tan and white; sizes ranging from 2 to 6 years, from $1.65 to..... $2.50

Children's and Misses' Canton Flannel Drawers, Knickerbocker styles, finished with cambric hemstitched ruffle and embroidery ruffle; sizes 2 to 16 years; at 29c. and..... 39

Children's Canton Drawer Waists, nicely finished with washable buttons; sizes from 2 to 12 years, special..... 25

Children's Flannelette Petticoats in pink and light blue, with embroidery scalloped edge, mostly large sizes; value 50c. and 75c., at..... 38

Men's and Women's Unlaundered Linen Handkerchiefs.

This lot of Handkerchiefs came to us direct from the factory—before they had been to the laundry. For this—and some other valid reasons—we did not pay full prices for them.

The saving is yours—if you come to-day.

Women's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, some with drawn threads or hand embroidered, others with fancy stitching or wreath initials, worth laundered 25c., choice at..... 12½

Men's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand-made open worked initials, value laundered 25c, choice..... 12½

Women's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand made open work letter; value laundered 15c., at, each..... 9

Silk Petticoats, Wrappers, Kimonos.

At $4.95. Black Taffeta Silk Petticoats, made special for us, with accordion plaited ruffle and two rows of quilting; all silk dust ruffle, full sizes.

At 78c. Women's Flannelette Wrappers, in a good range of dark colors and complete sizes; made with a full ruffle; regular value $1.25.

At 39c. Women's Domet Flannel Kimonos, in pink and light blue stripes, with plain pink and blue trimmings, comfortable and well made throughout.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF

Women's Shirt Waists

TO-DAY.

We offer to-day what we consider the greatest values in Waists New Yorkers have seen in many a day.

The assortment is broad and exhaustive, all the new fall vestings being represented, such as

Fancy Madras Oxford Cloth
Fleece-Lined Piqué
Basket Weave Momie Cloth

They come in every conceivable style that is new and proper; made up jaunty and stylish; in short, the sort of waists we would ordinarily have to sell at regular prices.

95c. $1.95 $3.95

Absolutely Worth from $2.95 to $8.75.

On Second Floor—This Morning.

Men's, Women's and Children's Winter Hosiery.

Four very special numbers in limited quantities for a few days' selling.

25c. Cottons, 19c.

Women's heavy weight, full regular made fast black cotton hose, double soles, heels and toes; worth 25c., at, pair..... 19

35c. Fleece Hose, 25c.

Women's very heavy weight, double fleeced, elastic, durable, black cotton hose, fast color, just a small lot of the 35c. kind, at.... 25

Boys' and Girls' Hose, 25c.

Boys' and Girls' fast black, full fashioned regular made ribbed hose, double knees, heels and toes; medium weight, fine ribbed, all black, black with white soles or all white feet; also corduroy ribs; all sizes..... 25

Cashmere Half Hose, 50c.

A special purchase of 125 doz. Men's fine quality imported fast black Cashmere Half Hose, insteps silk handembroidered in neat designs; at the present market price these would cost more to land than we ask, pair..... 50

Lyra Corsets

ARE THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF COMFORT, CONTOUR, ELEGANCE.

The evolution of a corset from a staid and simple affair to an article of real worth and merit and elegance has been rapid and marvellous. With other inventions and ideas it has been developed and improved upon. There is more science in the corset to-day—in its construction to conform to the demands of fashion and to retain its comfort qualities—than in any other article of apparel.

Lyra Corsets approach perfection with a sturdy tread. They attain perfection by deserving it. Large, indeed, is their circle of admirers. Numerous are the wearers.

They have everything to commend them; enough styles for every figure.

Five Dollars and More.

We're demonstrating them—and Madame Singer, an expert corsetiere, is here to fit you correctly.

American Lady Corsets at One Dollar and up are the next best. Made in the same manner, after similar models—but of lower priced materials to bring down their cost.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. Store Closes at 6 o'clock The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

The Dreamy Calm of Indian Summer

Is Nature's respite from frost-bite, after Winter has given his warning.

Thousands of people are heeding it, and taking advantage of the most glorious shopping days of the year. Others are waiting until Jack Frost cracks his whip.

We're ready now—we'll be ready then—and we're ready as neither this store, nor any other ever was before. That's apparent to everyone.

White Lace Robes

Fresh from across the pond; and possessing more individuality and distinctive beauty than you'll be apt to find generally in the season's robes.

That's because we had some of our own ideas woven into the patterns, instead of taking the robes as we found them.

Their basis is washable net, trimmed with Venise or Cluny lace. Appliques and medallions contribute much to their beauty; and plaitings and shirrings appear. Skirts have circular flounces with plain or lace-finished edges.

The robes consist of lengths for skirt, waist, sleeves, and trimming for waist and sleeves. Only two of each pattern—and patterns, as we said, are confined to us; so only one other New York woman can get a robe like yours.

Prices are $25 to $45. Broadway.

Trimmed Hats

Five to Ten Dollars Under-Price

It is a law of human nature that our last idea or production is always our pet one, and throws all earlier efforts in the shade.

Our Millinery man is fully normal in this human failing; and thinks that the newer $15 to $20 hats disparage those of two or three weeks ago; so today a radical price-change is made to give the entire stage to the newcomers.

Fine Hats of all different shapes and styles, selling formerly at $15, $16, $18 and $20—

Today at $10 Each

In the neighborhood of fifty to choose from.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Corsets We Are Proud Of

First, the "Lillian." Best of all imported Corsets; hence best of all Corsets; for there's no denying that the very best, in models, materials, and making, do come from abroad. The Lillians are made especially for us, by the most expert corsetieres in Europe, and present a variety of models that meets the needs of every woman. Don't imagine that they are expensive, either—prices begin at $1.50, for Lillian Girdles, and run up to $30.

Then, the "L. R."—another of our special brands—and easily leader of all American-made corsets, as the "Lillians" lead those of foreign make. Of course, prices of the "L. R." Corsets are much lower; while an excellent choice of models is provided; in batiste and lightweight coutil, at $1 to $3.75.

The best attention is given to the expert fitting of these and all other corsets in our stock.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's New Gloves

The new "Royales" have arrived—the best $1.50 gloves we can find anywhere for women—and that after long searching. Made for us abroad, of fine, carefully-selected skins, and with best possible workmanship and attention to points of fit and style.

In kid or suede; all the newest shades, also black and white. Three-clasp overseam or two-clasp pique kid, and two-clasp pique suede, at $1.50 a pair.

Also, new styles and shades in Princess Louise, 2-clasp, $1. Princess May, 2-clasp, $1.25. Tenth st.

Nobody Can Equal the Frenchman At Making Fine Shirts

There are some pretty fine shirts made in America. We have some fine lines made especially for us—but mostly after French models, for which we paid high prices.

But to originate—to bring out styles distinctly different from those of the past—seems to be the prerogative of the Frenchman.

These new Cheviot Shirts from Paris demonstrate that fully.

You'll wonder in the first place where the Frenchman got such smart-looking fabrics—that's another secret. Then the plaited bosoms are finished in a way that our manufacturers here at home have never been able to copy.

The cheviots are soft and heavy, for winter use. They are the warm, easy, dignified and handsome shirts for well-dressed men; with that exclusiveness of style that particular men appreciate.

Will you have a look at them? $3.50 each.

Ninth and Broadway.

Men, Are You Winter Overcoated?

There are lots of times when the cold weather beats out the winter solstice, and the man who puts off buying his winter overcoat until December is mighty apt to suffer for his delay.

Two reasons for buying now. One is your own comfort. The other is because our overcoat stock is now at its fullest and best. We can fit you, we can save you money; and we ought to be able to suit your taste with *some* coat in this collection:

At $15—Overcoats of heavy materials, Oxford and black; serge-lined, satin sleeve-linings.

At $18—Of extra fine Oxford velour overcoatings; heavy serge linings; 44 in. long; broad shoulders, full backs; stylish and serviceable; extra good value.

At $20—Of black and Oxford cheviots; black satin shoulders and sleeve-linings; black-and-white plaid body-linings; very stylish overcoats.

At $25 and $30—Black and Oxford Overcoats, silk-lined throughout; handsomely finished, equal to custom made.

At $35—Of Oxford mixed velour; lined throughout and faced to edge with silk Merveilleux; extra fine tailoring, and very smart.

Other Overcoats up to $55.

Tourist Overcoats—Materials of fancy mixed cheviots; very popular coats for young men. Shoulders are broad, backs extra full; with belt; practical and stylish, $15 to $35.

Special Overcoats, of Oxford and black all-wool frieze; black satin shoulders, fancy striped body-lining; stylish and serviceable; remarkable value at $12 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Covert Cloth Jackets For Women

Plenty of obvious reasons for their exceeding popularity among women. They look smart and stylish, to begin with; they hold their shape well; and the covert cloth will wear satisfactorily till you're absolutely tired of it.

Hence, there is a good reason for our having a fine stock of these Covert Cloth Jackets to show. And we do make a fine showing, as you'll discover when you drop in to see the coats. Here are some sample descriptions:

At $15—Coats, 29 in. long; tight-fitting back; fly-front; welted seams; velvet collar; satin lining.

At $20—Coats, 24 in. long; tight-fitting back; fly-front; hip pockets; satin lining.

At $22.50—Coats, 30 in. long; corset shape; with seventeen strapped seams; turnover cuffs; taffeta lining.

At $27.50—Coats, 40 in. long—the newest length in tight-fitting coats; all seams strapped and stitched; fly-front; taffeta lining.

Others, up to $45.

Second floor, Broadway.

Just These Few Girls' Tailored Suits

Prices up to now have been $30 to $37.50—and fair at that. But a size is out here and there now, which we can't fill in; so we've grouped them to sell at

$25 Each

About twenty-five in all.

Smartly tailored—and in just the styles that the season favors. Of cheviot, broadcloth or fancy mixed materials. Coats are long or short—stylish and handsome. Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Hats

Whether the recent political events bound you to supply some other man with his choice of headgear, or you are the fortunate man to wear a new hat, the WANAMAKER HAT STORE is an interesting place just now.

All the hats a man could wish to choose from, are here—each best of its kind, in newest blocks, and an ample variety of them:

Stetson Derbies, $3.50 and $5.
Stetson Soft Hats, $3.50 to $15.
Imperial Derbies and Soft Hats, at $3.
Wanamaker Special Derbies and Soft Hats, at $2.
Silk Hats, $6 and $7.50.
Opera Hats, $5, $6 and $7.50.
Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Boys' Clothing Snaps

Now that election's over, let's get down to business again, and think of the little every-day things and needs. The boy's suit, for instance.

Here are a couple of items to focus your attention and favor your pocket-book. Suits that couldn't be better:

At $4.75, worth $6 and $9
Norfolk and Double-breasted Jacket Suits; broken lines in 10 to 16-year sizes—some good choosing.

At $5, worth $6.50 and $7.50
Sailor Suits, in small lots; including all sizes from 4 to 10 years; in cheviot and serges.

At 50c each
Boys' Outing Flannel Waists; sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Three-ply Thrift in Tailored Suits for Women

Powerful is the reign of the Tailored Walking Suit this season; and women are its devoted admirers—might say slaves, in a purely complimentary way.

Hence there will probably be a wish to profit by this triple chance for economy on some of the best-looking and most stylish suits women will be likely to find anywhere.

Each of the three prices is *very* special:

At $15—Three-quarter Length Tight-fitting Suits of tweed; lined to waist; velvet collar; gored skirt, unlined. Or Reefer Suits of cheviot; jacket silk-lined throughout; gored skirt, unlined.

At $15—Suits, made of men's fabrics; corset coats, lined throughout with taffeta.

Also Three-quarter Length Fly-front Coats, lined to waist; gored skirts, unlined.

At $22.50—Suits of mixed sibeline, in various colors; three-quarter length blouse style; collarless, with inlay of peau de sole and trimming of braid; double-breasted. Gored skirts with double seams, unlined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black Zibelines

Half Price, or Near It

With Zibelines at the top-notch of popularity, it's odd, but pleasant, to be able to get them at half price, or nearly so.

That's what this offering makes possible—a little lot of fine Black French Zibeline that the mill agent had left over.

Soft and glossy; 51 inches wide; and regular

$3 Quality at $1.50 and $1.75 Yard

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Four Strong Items From Our Upholstery Stock

Every woman likes to have her home in good running order for the winter, so that she can settle down to undisturbed enjoyment of it, by Thanksgiving.

We can supply some of the finishing touches today, in the shape of Curtains, Sofa-pillows and Couch and Table-covers, at most emphatic savings. The goods are all in this season's latest styles; fresh and new; and reduced thus from the prices they have borne scarcely more than a few weeks:

Nottingham Curtains

Several new and excellent patterns, imitating the effect of real lace. Newly priced as follows:

At $1.15 pair, from $1.50.
At $1.50 pair, from $2.
At $2 pair, from $2.75.
At $2.50 pair, from $3.50.

Lounging Pillows

Coverings of French cretonnes and striped tapestries, filled with odorless silk floss. At $1.50 each, from $2.

Couch Covers

Tapestry Covers, fringed all around; in Turkish designs and colorings; 60 x 108 in. At $5 each, from $6.75.

Table Covers

Tapestry Covers in the newest styles; popular sizes for dining-room tables:

2 x 2 yards, at $3.50, from $4.75.
2 x 2½ yards, at $4, from $5.75.

Third floor.

"Book News" for November

The best and largest number ever issued.

Seventy books are reviewed and nearly 400 volumes mentioned. Over 160 pages of good reading matter and illustrations—all for 5c.

It is hard to realize that so many books are published in a single month, and *Book News* is the only periodical that notices them all.

Dr. Talcott Williams ("With the New Books") is unusually interesting. Two special articles on "The Popular Study of Literature" and "Modern Degeneracy of the Drama" promise thoughtful discussion. The new Educational Department takes up Lesson II. in Literature, History and Biology.

The portrait of the month is of Dr Edward Brooks, which, with the accompanying sketch of his life, is of particular interest.

Book News is 50c a year, 5c a copy—subscribe now and get the benefit of the Christmas number.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Knit Underwear You'll Need Presently

The day that dawns clear and frosty is the day to put warmer underwear on, not to go down-town to buy it.

Hence there's wisdom in laying in your supplies now, instead of putting off purchasing till the temperature flirts with the 32° mark.

And we imagine you'll have no difficulty in getting suited, whether man or woman, with some of these particularly good, well-proportioned and reasonably priced sorts of Knit Underwear.

Women's Underwear

At 75c a garment—White or natural-colored ribbed Merino Vests, Drawers or Tights; medium or heavy weight; neatly trimmed and finished.

At $1.50 each—Natural-colored or white ribbed Merino Union Suits, buttoned down front or across chest; high neck, long sleeves, ankle length. White ribbed Silk-and-merino Vests, Drawers or Tights, in winter weight; also Vests or Tights, in medium weight. White or natural-colored Merino Vests and Tights in winter weight.

Men's Underwear

At $2.50 a garment—Silver gray or natural-colored all-wool, guaranteed unshrinkable Shirts and Drawers, medium weight. Same, winter weight, $3 a garment. Broadway.

Scarfs and Pillow Shams

Unusually Fine Sorts at Low Prices

The finest of lawn centers, and the daintiest of embroidery, in choice patterns, lift these Scarfs and Pillow Shams far above the common run of such goods.

They came from an importer who was taken by these fine goods, but rather overdid things in buying them; hence turned over a quantity to us at much less than their regular prices.

The Scarfs are 36, 54 and 72 in. long; the Pillow Shams 32 in. square.

Prices—50c, 60c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2, worth $1 to $4 each. Broadway.

Chilly-Day Wear For Women

Golf Vests, Sweaters, and warm Shirt-waists—every woman wants one or the other or all, if she's to be as comfortably clad as her sisters for the chilly Fall and cold Winter days. Depend on it, we have a satisfying variety to show you—modestly priced, too.

GOLF VESTS, knit in solid colors; with brass or covered buttons; $1.75 to $3.25.

SWEATERS, $2.75 to $4.50.

WARM WAISTS, made of flannel, in solid colors; six styles; plaited front, trimmed with fancy buttons; or full front, plaited; $1.75 to $4.75.

Voile Waists, at $4.50 to $13.
Albatross Waists, at $1.75 to $6.75.
Mohair Waists, at $1.75 to $4.50.

Special lot of *PETTICOATS* of cambric, with deep flounce and ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and seven rows of insertion; were $6.50, at $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Rubber Goods

At Low Prices

There's more chance of a bad bargain in buying rubber goods than in almost any other sort of merchandise, on account of the ease with which rubber deteriorates.

No such danger here—we can guarantee each of the following articles; and in addition, offer many of them at specially low prices:

Fountain Syringes; three hard rubber pipes; quality guaranteed; 2-qt. size, 50c, worth 75c; 3-qt. size, 58c, worth 85c.

Fountain Syringes, in polished wooden box; four hard rubber pipes; rapid flow; 2-qt. size, at $1, worth $1.25.

The "Wanamaker Special" rapid flow Fountain Syringes, in oak box; four pipes; highest grade throughout; 2-qt. size, $1.25, worth $1.50; 3-qt. size, $1.50, worth $1.75.

Atomizers for throat and nose—"The Unbreakable;" three tips; sprays, water and oil; protected stem; guaranteed; at 50c, worth 75c.

Atomizers, with protected stem, collar and large bottomed bottle, at 75c.

Same, with platinum tube in the opening of tip; avoiding corrosion; at $1.

The "Comfort" Atomizers, with a protecting sleeve, for toilet and sick-room uses; 25c.

"The Wanamaker" Rubber Gloves—pure gum; for household use; 75c.

Same, lighter weight, for surgeons' or bleaching gloves; 75c.

"Stork" Pants for infants; light weight; waterproof material; superior to rubber; 50c.

Russian Rubber Sponges, bath size, at $1, regularly $1.75.

Rubber Goods Counter—Basement.

New York Was Stirred Up Yesterday By Our Annual Offering of Fine

BLACK VELVETS at 55c

Quite the most enthusiastic audience that we have seen recently, came yesterday in response to our announcement about Black Velvets. Though we have had these sales about the same time, in the last two years, we never struck a season when the public desire was quite so great for black velvets as it is just now; and any small offering would have been swept away in a jiffy yesterday. But we provided abundantly, for several days' selling. In fact, we have had some hundreds of pieces held in reserve, because we didn't have room to bring it all in at once. So, today, the supplies are as full and ample as yesterday.

Splendid silk-faced Velvets at the price of velveteen.

85c, $1 and $1.25 Qualities at 55c a yard

Milliners, dressmakers, and people who can use whole pieces, we quote piece-prices still lower:

Box containing 22 to 22¾ yards, at $12; value $18.70 to $28.44
Box containing 23 to 24 yards, at $12.50; value $19.55 to $30.

Rear of Rotunda, near Fourth avenue.

SILKS and SATINS That Won't Put Out the Kitchen Fire

Here are luster and brilliance that rival the glowing coals of the fireplace; but the elegance is now so inexpensive that the possession of even the most sumptuous French Silks cannot be counted extravagance. Rarely has there been an opportunity to secure fabrics so stylish and exquisite, at such small prices.

This ample variety to choose from:

French Novelty Silks at $1.50, worth $2.50 to $4

Taffeta Broche, Louisine Broche, Louisine Imprime Moire, Pekin Plisse, Louisine Piquette Satin Vigogne and other rich plain weaves, as Pond Silk, and Peau de Gant. All are new and fresh and in choice colorings.

French Novelty Silks at $2, worth $5 to $6

Some of the finest silks that come to America—Pekin Velours, Imprime Taffeta with velour stripes and figures, and 45-inch Louisine, Tricotine, Damasquine, Liberty Satins, and similar weaves, with medallion and other broche figures, and various rich printings over all. Were $5, $5.50, and $6; *now all $2.*

Then here are the more staple Silks, on which the reductions, while not so large, are equally remarkable:

White Peau de Cygne, at 95c, instead of $1.25.
36-inch Black Guaranteed Taffetas, at 95c, worth $1.25.
Crepe de Chine, at 65c, worth 85c. Gun-Metal Silks at 65c, instead of $1.
All-black Pekin Moire at 75c, instead of $1.50. Rotunda.

Aristocratic Leather Goods

You'll certainly call them a Leather Goods "400" when you see these charming new purses, card-cases and bags for women. The designs present absolute novelty, with good taste and refinement, and quantities are limited enough to assure the possession of something distinctive. They are particularly adapted for gift purposes.

The collection is so varied, that we can only single out a few fine things for special mention:

Automobile or Hand-Bags in an attractive new shape, in genuine Russia leather, sea-lion, walrus, saffian, snakeskin, plain and matt seal, in beautiful new shades, to match almost every costume.

Some are fitted with card-case and purse; and are suede, silk or leather-lined. $5, $6, $7, $8 to $16.

Others, mounted in sterling silver; oxidized or sterling gilt, $16 to $75.

Purses, in a new shape; with heavy sterling silver mountings and chains; beautifully silk-lined; in lizard-skin, Russia leather and walrus. $26 to $28.

Wrist Bags in sea-lion, Russia leather and walrus, in new shades; plain or ornamental sterling silver mountings; netsuki chain with banbonniere in knob. $26 to $88.

Card Cases in many leathers, including ostrich and elephant-skin; sterling silver or 14k. gold-mounted. $5.50 to $20.

Netsuki Bags, in genuine Japanese leather; some embossed and colored, others exquisitely embroidered, with real carved ivory knobs. $5 to $18.50. Broadway.

Foot-gear You'll Be Apt to Need

It's delightful to find the hard-to-get things as well as the every-day kinds of shoes in this stock.

Here, for instance, are shoes for special purposes; slippers for your own comfort or that of some friend; little shoes for baby—a complete collection:

Hand-crocheted Worsted Slippers, various colors, $1.

Pearl-colored horse-hide Kimono Slippers, $1.75.

Elk-hide Slippers, trimmed with otter fur, $2.

Kidskin Bowling Oxfords, unlined; buckskin soles; $2.

Felt Dressing Slippers, fur-bound; pliable soles; $1.50.

"Pack-flat" Slippers, to wear while traveling, $2.

Fleecy Bed Slippers—warm feet induce sleep, 15c.

Skating Shoes, hockey pattern—rinks open soon, $4.

Hand-made Comfort Shoes, for elderly women, $2.

Baby's First Moccasins; distractingly cute and pretty; 75c.

Boys' Shoes, like the big fellows' for men of 3 to 5 years, $2.

Ninth street and Fourth avenue.

"Good Housekeeping" A Special Offer

Many good housekeepers know the Magazine "Good Housekeeping." All women, who take pride and interest in their homes, ought to.

This offer makes it more than ever worth their while. Briefly it consists of a *fourteen months' subscription to "Good Housekeeping" from November, 1903, to December, 1904, both inclusive, and the "Good Housekeeping Every-day Cook Book,"* for the usual price of a year's subscription to the magazine—**One Dollar.**

Come and examine both at the Magazine Counter, Book Store.

Particularly Good Stockings

Not high-priced—just planned right, and made right, by thorough, but economical methods. We feel a personal responsibility about every pair of stockings we sell, for every sort is made just as we want them, and that means, as our years of experience tell us, as you want them—and they're right. Three suggestions:

At 25c a pair—Fast black Cotton Stockings, in medium or heavy weight; all-black, black with unbleached feet or split soles. Also Richelieu fast black lisle thread.

At 37½c a pair; three pairs, $1—Fast black Lisle Thread Stockings, with white tipped heels and toes. Also black cotton, in medium or heavy weight; all-black, or black with unbleached feet or split soles.

At 50c a pair—Fast black Lisle Thread Stockings, with white or colored embroidered fronts, in neat, new patterns. Fast black "sheer" lisle thread; high spliced heels, double soles, and spliced selvage.

Broadway.

Cutlery at Cut Prices

Here's a fine chance to save considerably on Razors and Knives of quality:

Razors, samples, in perfect condition, 50c, worth $1.25.

Bridgeport Safety Razors, 50c, worth $1.25.

Gold-plated Pocket-Knives; two blades, $1, worth $2.25.

Gold-plated Cigar Cutters, $1, worth $1.50.

Broadway, near Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REVISED ELECTION POLL

McClellan's Plurality Probably Over 63,000 In the Greater City—Grout Won By About 66,000.

A revision of the unofficial election figures of the vote for Mayor and Controller, which follows, establishes that George B. McClellan had a plurality over Seth Low of over 63,000, and Edward M. Grout about 66,000 over Frederick W. Hinrichs. The vote is shown in the following tables:

MAYOR AND CONTROLLER.

BOROUGH TOTALS.

	Low	McClellan.	Hinrichs.	Grout.
Man. and B.	121,760	185,580	130,406	188,249
Brooklyn	100,940	102,748	99,891	103,163
Queens	11,919	17,117	11,686	17,305
Richmond	6,670	6,452	6,499	6,555
Total	251,289	314,906	248,482	315,272

VOTE IN DETAIL.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

District.	Low.	McClellan.	Hinrichs.	Grout.
1	948	3,199	983	3,200
2	1,526	4,922	1,499	4,913
3	1,998	4,859	1,987	4,855
4	2,328	3,535	2,224	3,553
5	4,243	3,716	4,172	3,758
6	1,775	5,613	1,742	5,606
7	2,616	5,029	2,634	5,010
8	1,498	2,716	1,452	2,716
9	2,907	4,465	3,005	4,467
10	2,425	3,812	2,332	3,702
11	1,035	3,010	1,049	3,002
12	1,785	3,129	1,738	3,150
13	1,724	3,981	1,720	3,944
14	2,137	4,709	2,192	4,728
15	2,340	4,092	2,320	4,704
16	2,401	3,028	2,289	3,817
17	2,812	4,606	2,803	4,497
18	2,115	6,561	2,111	6,420
19	6,905	5,261	6,868	5,285
20	2,716	5,049	2,721	5,023
21	11,271	8,006	11,132	8,174
22	2,440	5,564	2,449	5,554
23	9,213	8,777	9,117	8,905
24	2,199	4,940	2,218	4,966
25	4,324	3,023	4,127	2,797
26	2,517	3,927	2,486	3,931
27	3,852	2,565	3,842	2,562
28	2,265	5,123	2,219	5,113
29	5,952	3,841	6,046	3,901
30	3,173	6,206	3,110	6,285
31	10,288	7,740	10,116	7,840
32	3,469	6,890	3,308	6,805
33	2,935	5,288	2,746	5,011
34	6,567	11,524	6,512	11,510
35	10,806	14,501	10,936	14,899
Annex	1,807	2,774	1,813	2,752
Total	131,760	188,589	130,406	188,249

BROOKLYN.

District.	Low.	McClellan.	Hinrichs.	Grout.
1	4,586	3,491	4,546	3,250
2	2,363	5,458	2,048	5,405
3	2,143	4,179	2,191	4,127
4	5,875	4,693	5,830	4,723
5	4,459	4,504	4,416	4,533
6	5,190	4,678	5,084	4,741
7	7,001	8,562	6,887	8,650
8	2,256	3,727	2,295	3,730
9	1,815	4,059	1,825	4,025
10	4,743	3,362	4,629	3,957
11	5,823	5,063	5,415	5,135
12	6,409	4,973	6,344	5,100
13	4,316	5,575	4,281	5,685
14	2,115	5,571	2,296	5,557
15	2,930	3,907	2,818	3,961
16	7,262	4,250	7,228	4,270
17	2,477	2,424	2,476	2,508
18	9,494	5,905	9,364	5,982
19	2,864	4,780	2,880	4,796
20	6,011	5,856	5,900	5,919
21	7,291	6,489	7,081	6,676
Total	100,940	102,748	99,891	103,163

QUEENS.

District.	Low.	McClellan.	Hinrichs.	Grout.
1	5,349	10,883	5,182	10,942
2	6,052	5,214	5,901	5,843
*3	518	1,020	513	1,021
Total	11,919	17,117	11,686	17,305

*Balance in Nassau County.

RICHMOND.

Ward.	Low.	McClellan.	Hinrichs.	Grout.
1	2,228	2,043	2,147	2,074
2	1,226	1,499	1,202	1,540
3	1,387	1,267	1,368	1,296
4	904	884	905	893
5	925	759	877	752
Total	6,670	6,452	6,499	6,555

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

The revised returns of the vote for Aldermen show the following members elected to the new City Board, which will consist of 51 Democrats, 18 Fusionists, and 4 Republicans:

ALDERMEN—NEW YORK CITY.

Revised Pluralities.

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

District.
1. Andrew J. Doyle, D.; plurality, 2,337.
2. Michael Stapleton, D.; plurality, 3,414.
3. Patrick Higgins, D.; plurality, 2,654.
4. Isaac Marks, D.; plurality, 961.
5. Daniel E. Sickles, F.; plurality, 124.
6. Timothy P. Sullivan, D.; plurality, 3,842.
7. C. W. Culkin, D.; plurality, 2,848.
8. Moritz Tolk, D.; plurality, 1,227.
9. Thomas L. Dowling, D.; plurality, 1,184.
10. L. W. Harburger, D.; plurality, 1,050.
11. Reginald S. Duell, D.; plurality, 1,789.
12. James J. Devlin, D.; plurality, 1,395.
13. John J. Callahan, D.; plurality, 2,102.
14. John J. Haggerty, D.; plurality, 2,638.
15. Frederick Richter, D.; plurality, 2,247.
16. John H. Donohue, D.; plurality, 1,287.
17. John J. Twomey, D.; plurality, 1,852.
18. James E. Gaffney, D.; plurality, 4,171.
19. Hammond Odell, F.; plurality, 1,349.
20. W. J. Boyhan, D.; plurality, 1,628.
21. Joseph Schluss, R.; plurality, 260.
22. S. H. Jones, R. H.; plurality, 56.
23. T. F. Baldwin, D.; plurality, 3,255.
24. John R. Davies, F.; plurality, 84.
25. Max S. Grifenhagen, F.; plurality, 202.
26. John V. Coggey, D.; plurality, 2,710.
27. Frank D. Sturges, F.; plurality, 1,223.
28. Patrick Chambers, D.; plurality, 1,096.
29. B. R. Robinson, F.; plurality, 1,180.
30. John T. McCall, D.; plurality, 2,918.
31. Franklin B. Ware, F.; plurality, 1,205.
32. John A. Schappert, D.; plurality, 3,168.
33. Elias Goodman, F.; plurality, 1,260.
34. James C. Meyers, R.; plurality, 743.
35. John J. Kehr, D.; plurality, 2,227.
36. Charles Ahaer, D.; plurality, 2,180.
37. James Owens, D.; plurality, 1,930.
38. J. H. Dougherty, D.; plurality, 5,008.
39. P. Harnischfeger, D.; plurality, 2,711.
40. Peter J. Stumpf, D.; plurality, 4,273.
41. William E. Morris, D.; plurality, 192.
42. Arthur H. Murphy, D.; plurality, 1,004.
43. Frank Gass, D.; plurality, 873.
44. Peter A. Sheill, D.; plurality, 79.

BROOKLYN.

45. Robert F. Downing, F.; plurality, 1,175.
46. John J. Bridger, D.; plurality, 3,515.
47. Moses J. Wafer, D.; plurality, 1,970.
48. J. Richard Kevin, D.; plurality, 346.
49. Arthur C. Guthrie, D.; plurality, 175.
50. John Dieser, D.; plurality, 1,090.
51. Patrick H. Malone, D.; plurality, 943.
52. Frederick Lundy, D.; plurality, 1,208.
53. Francis F. Kenney, D.; plurality, 1,465.
54. Andrew McGillen, D.; plurality, 2,787.
55. Adolph L. Kline, F.; plurality, 875.
56. James W. Redmond, D.; plurality, 1,008.
57. John D. Gunther, F.; plurality, 1,340.
58. Owen J. Murphy, D.; plurality, 1,685.
59. Patrick S. Keely, D.; plurality, 2,876.
60. Frederick Brenner, D.; plurality, 1,225.
61. William Wentz, F.; plurality, 2,265.
62. John Wirth, F.; plurality, 1,377.
63. John Hahn, R.; plurality, 1,608.
64. Ferdinand Haenlein, D.; plurality, 2,143.
65. Frank Bennett, F.; plurality, 79.
66. Henry F. Grimm, F.; plurality, 516.

QUEENS.

67. Herman Koch, D.; plurality, 2,184.
68. John E. McCarthy, D.; plurality, 2,405.
69. W. T. James, F.; plurality, 174.
70. Martin W. Lochner, D.; plurality, 365.

RICHMOND.

71. John J. Collins, D.; plurality, 90.
72. John D. Gillies, D.; plurality, 94.
73. Cornelius A. Shea, F.; plurality, 149.

ASSEMBLY RETURNS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx will send to the Assembly a delegation of twenty-seven Democrats, six Fusionists, and two Republicans. The revised figures place the pluralities as follows:

District.
1. Thomas E. Coughlin, D.; plurality, 2,313.
2. Alfred E. Smith, D.; plurality, 2,490.
3. Anthony J. Barrett, D.; plurality, 2,749.
4. William H. Burns, D.; plurality, 1,141.
5. Edward R. Finch, F.; plurality, 537.
6. Charles Anderson, D.; plurality, 2,752.
7. Peter P. Sherry, D.; plurality, 2,503.
8. Bennet E. Siegelstein, D.; plurality, 1,343.
9. Patrick H. Bird, D.; plurality, 1,456.
10. William Sohmer, D.; plurality, 1,059.
11. Hugh Dolan, D.; plurality, 1,606.
12. Edward Rosenstein, D.; plurality, 1,430.
13. John C. Hackett, D.; plurality, 2,215.
14. Albert C. Wiegand, D.; plurality, 2,643.
15. Thomas J. McManus, D.; plurality, 2,458.
16. Samuel Prince, D.; plurality, 1,518.
17. John F. Curry, D.; plurality, 2,466.
18. George P. Richter, D.; plurality, 4,468.
19. Charles F. Bostwick, F.; plurality, 801.
20. Peter L. Fitzsimons, D.; plurality, 2,264.
21. Joseph H. Adams, F.; plurality, 883.
22. William H. Hornidge, D.; plurality, 2,302.
23. Josiah T. Newcomb, F.; plurality, 162.
24. John F. Carew, D.; plurality, 2,169.
25. Mara F. Prentice, F.; plurality, 1,313.
26. Charles Leopold, D.; plurality, 1,302.
27. George B. Agnew, F.; plurality, 1,063.
28. Emanuel S. Cahn, D.; plurality, 2,966.
29. Frederic E. Perham, F.; plurality, 1,575.
30. Gotthardt A. Litthauer, D.; plurality, 2,100.
31. E. H. Wallace, R.; plurality, 630.
32. Julius Brosen, D.; plurality, 3,514.
33. James O. Farrell, D.; plurality, 2,812.
34. William J. Ellis, D.; plurality, 4,871.
35. Peter J. Everett, D.; plurality, 4,170.

BROOKLYN.

The Borough of Brooklyn will send to the Assembly fifteen Democrats, four Fusionists, and two Republicans. The revised figures follow:

District.
1. Thomas O'Neill, F.; plurality, 995.
2. John McKeon, D.; plurality, 2,045.
3. Thomas F. Reilly, D.; plurality, 2,345.
4. John E. Bulwinkel, D.; plurality, 535.
5. Fortesque C. Metcalfe, D.; plurality, 98.
6. Frank J. Ulrich, D.; plurality, 606.
7. William Keegan, D.; plurality, 3,294.
8. John C. L. Daly, D.; plurality, 1,784.
9. James Kehoe, D.; plurality, 2,008.
10. Frank H. Cothren, F.; plurality, 53.
11. William S. Shanahan, D.; plurality, 1,105.
12. Oscar L. Tooret, F.; plurality, 821.
13. Thomas F. Mathews, D.; plurality, 1,730.
14. John B. Ferre, D.; plurality, 1,311.
15. Henry Howard Dale, D.; plurality, 1,746.
16. Richard C. Perry, R.; plurality, 295.
17. Edward C. Dowling, F.; plurality, 4,230.
18. Jacob D. Remsen, R.; plurality, 810.
19. John Wolf, D.; plurality, 2,388.
20. Louis J. Zetlier, D.; plurality, 561.
21. Edward A. Miller, D.; plurality, 602.

QUEENS.

The Borough of Queens will send to the Assembly two Democrats and one Republican. The revised figures give the pluralities as follows:

District.
1. Joseph Sullivan, D.; plurality, 5,670.
2. William De Groot, R.; plurality, 268.
3 (part.) Eugene P. Parsons, D.; plurality, 502.

RICHMOND.

The Borough of Richmond will send to the Assembly one Democrat. The revised figures give his plurality as follows:

District.
1. George Bechtel, D.; plurality, 142.

BOROUGH PRESIDENT.

BROOKLYN.

The following table of revised figures shows the election, by 2,129 votes, of the Democratic candidate for Borough President of Brooklyn, Martin W. Littleton, over the Fusion candidate and present incumbent of the office, J. Edward Swanstrom:

Assem. Dist.	Swanstrom.	Littleton.
1	4,427	3,367
2	3,050	5,400
3	2,187	4,154
4	5,733	4,782
5	4,438	4,487
6	5,123	4,605
7	7,139	8,445
8	2,922	3,675
9	7,265	4,539
10	4,623	4,055
11	5,305	5,209
12	6,544	4,867
13	4,348	5,570
14	2,219	5,431
15	2,359	3,917
16	7,265	4,335
17	7,337	2,641
18	9,331	6,042
19	2,412	4,749
20	6,035	5,745
21	7,297	6,599
Total	100,348	102,477

Other items of results based on revised figures are:

The plurality of Charles V. Fornes, D., for President of the Board of Aldermen over E. J. McGuire, F., is 64,978.

In the contest for the two Municipal Court Justiceships the vote for Alfred P. W. Seaman, D. and C. U., gave him a plurality of 644 over the Republican candidate, W. S. Bennet, and that of Leon Sanders, D., a plurality of 854 over J. G. Kremer, F.

Ex-Senator John F. Ahearn, D., is Manhattan Borough President by a plurality of 40,900.

Louis F. Haffen, D., succeeds himself as President of the Borough of the Bronx by a plurality of 5,496; the plurality of Joseph Cassidy, D., for President of the Borough of Queens is 3,651, and that of George Cromwell, F., Richmond Borough, 360.

Mitchell L. Erlanger, D., is the Sheriff-elect of New York County by a plurality of 55,444.

The plurality of Henry Hesterberg, D., for Sheriff of Kings is 7,860.

The Sheriff elected in Queens, Joseph Meyer Rose, D., had a plurality of 5,482.

Charles T. McCormick, D., was elected Sheriff of Richmond by a plurality of 500.

GREENE PRAISES POLICE.

Less Illegal Voting Than Ever Before, the Commissioner Says.

Commissioner Greene said yesterday the election was as fair as was ever held in the City of New York and was the deliberate choice of the people. He said he was firmly convinced there was less illegal voting than ever before in a city election. In speaking of his attitude during the campaign the Commissioner said that he had not visited any political headquarters, and during the progress of the canvass had learned only through the newspapers of the work being done.

Gen. Greene added that the police had never rendered more efficient service than on Tuesday. He declared he was satisfied with the work and discipline of the force, despite the fact that there were bad men in it; but the majority, he said, were good men, and the men of the department to-day as a unit were at a high grade of efficiency.

"I shall surrender the administration of affairs of this department on the 1st of January next to my successor with a certain amount of pleasure," said the Commissioner. "It has not been a very easy burden."

Gen. Greene admitted the truth of the story printed in the morning papers that he told of a visit of a Western friend about the time Inspector Brooks was removed from the Detective Bureau for failure to obtain evidence against gambling houses. The Western friend told Gen. Greene New York people wanted a wide-open town, the same as outsiders wish New York to be wide-open, and if the present administration insisted on enforcing the laws it would be defeated for re-election by 75,000.

Of the things which he has yet to accomplish in the department and which he hopes to finish, Gen. Greene mentioned one or two. The revision of rules is among them. Commissioner Partridge and Commissioner Greene both found certain objectionable clauses in the rules, and these were amended or abrogated, and additions were made, each new part being printed on slips of paper which were pasted in the original books until now the books look like scrap books, nearly every page having amendments. Commissioner Greene says he will have new books printed embodying the amendments.

He will also have printed about 15,000 leaflets bearing directions for driving in the city streets, and one will be given to each policeman and licensed driver in the city. By these it is hoped the trucking will be better arranged.

COCKRAN MAY GO TO CONGRESS

Discussed by Tammany Men as Probable Nominee to Succeed McClellan.

W. Bourke Cockran was spoken of last night as a probability as a member of Congress from New York, to succeed Col. George B. McClellan. Several of the prominent Tammany men said they believed Mr. Cockran would be willing to return to the House of Representatives, and they said the nomination would be the strongest possible one that the Tammany organization could make. Mr. Cockran himself could not be sounded on the matter, but some of his friends said they thought his nomination and election highly probable.

The district is strongly Democratic, and the special election probably will be called for some time in January. Gov. Odell cannot issue the call until Col. McClellan resigns to take the office of Mayor, and the resignation is not expected before some time in December.

Members of the Central Democratic Club of the Twentieth District, the district organization of Thomas Murphy, the Tammany leader, have started a boom for John J. Turner for the nomination, but the boom has not extended beyond the Twentieth District. The Congress district includes the Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Assembly Districts.

CROKER HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Richard Croker to-day telegraphed as follows to The Associated Press:

Wantage, Nov. 4, 1903.

I have nothing to say on the result of the election. RICHARD CROKER.

COUNT ON LEGISLATURE

Republicans Gain One in Senate and Seven in Assembly.

They Will Have a Majority of Fifty-one on Joint Ballot—Revised Figures on the Doubtful Districts.

The Legislature of the State of New York for the session of 1904 will have a Republican majority on joint ballot of 51. The Senate will be composed as follows: Republicans, 29; Democrats, 21. In the Assembly the Republicans will have 96 and the Democrats 53, and there will be 1 Independent.

In the session of 1903 the Republicans had 26 Senators and the Democrats 22. In the lower house there were 89 Republicans and 61 Democrats. This gave a Republican majority on joint ballot of 34.

In the election of Tuesday the Republicans gained 7 seats in the Assembly and 1 seat in the Senate.

The Republican gain in the upper house was through the election of Francis M. Carpenter over William Temple Emmet in the Twenty-second District, which comprises the County of Westchester. Carpenter was elected by over 2,000 plurality after an exciting contest. The election was made necessary through the resignation of Senator Charles P. McClelland, who received the appointment of United States General Appraiser from President Roosevelt. The special election in Westchester was the second special Senatorial election to be held since the Senate of 1903-4 was elected. Senator Patrick F. Trainor of the Sixteenth District died Christmas Day and was succeeded in January by Peter J. Doolin.

Election night there were a few Assembly districts in doubt. Later figures give most of them to the Republicans.

In Rockland, Matthew Hurd (Rep.) defeated Thomas Finegan by 90 votes. In Greene, Charles E. Nichols was re-elected by the Republicans over George Holdridge by about 100 plurality. The Second Oneida did something it has not done since its creation under the Constitution of 1894—elected a Democrat. William H. Squires, a professor in Hamilton College, won over Jay C. Pratt by five votes, according to the latest returns. This is William Cary Sanger's old district. The Second Queens went Republican for the second time since its creation with the present boundaries. William H. De Groot (Rep.) defeated James L. McElroy (Dem.) by 268. This was one of the surprises in the Assembly contests. In Richmond, George Bechtel (Dem.) won over Edward Wanty (Rep. and Citizens' Union) by a plurality of 142. Robert Winthrop Chanler (Dem.), brother of ex-Congressman William Astor Chanler, defeated Francis G. Landon (Rep.) in the Second Dutchess District by 76 plurality. The Assembly of 1904 stands as follows:

ALBANY.
1. Chas. W. Mead, R.*
2. Abram S. Coon, R.*
3. Ellsworth Carr, ind.
4. Wm. J. Grattan, R.*

ALLEGHANY.
Jesse S. Phillips, R.*

BROOME.
1. Jas. T. Rogers, R.*
2. Fred. E. Allen, R.*

CATTARAUGUS.
1. Theo. Hayden, R.*
2. Jas. C. Sheldon, R.*

CAYUGA.
1. J. W. Hopeman, R.
2. Chas. J. Hewitt, R.*

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. Arthur C. Wade, R.
2. R. Fred. Nixon, R.*

CHEMUNG.
Sher. Moreland, R.*

CHENANGO.
E. A. Merrell, R.*

CLINTON.
H. W. Knapp, R.*

COLUMBIA.
R. W. Scovill, R.*

CORTLAND.
H. A. Dickinson, R.*

DELAWARE.
Jas. R. Cowan, R.*

DUTCHESS.
1. John T. Smith, R.*
2. Rob. W. Chanler, D.

ERIE.
1. Charles J. Quinn, D.
2. Robert L. Cox, R.*
3. A. F. Burke, D.*
4. Chas. V. Lynch, D.*
5. Chas. F. Brooks, R.
6. George Ruehl, R.*
7. John K. Patton, R.*
8. Elijah Cook, R.*

ESSEX.
Jas. M. Graeff, R.*

FRANKLIN.
C. R. Mathews, R.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Frank C. Wood, R.

GENESEE.
S. Percy Hooker, R.*

GREENE.
Charles R. Nichols, R.*

HERKIMER.
Abram R. Steele, R.

JEFFERSON.
1. W. A. Denison, R.*
2. J. F. La Rue, R. & D.

KINGS.
1. Thomas O'Neil, R.†
2. John McKeown, D.*
3. Chas. F. Reilly, D.
4. J. E. Bulwinkel, D.*
5. F. C. Metcalfe, D.*
6. Frank J. Ulrich, D.*
7. William Keegan, D.*
8. John C. L. Daly, D.*
9. James J. Kehoe, D.*
10. Frank Cothren, R.†
11. W. S. Shanahan, D.*
12. Oscar F. Thonet, R.†
13. T. F. Mathews, D.*
14. John B. Ferre, D.*
15. Harry H. Dale, D.*
16. Richard C. Perry, R.*
17. E. C. Dowling, R.†
18. J. D. Remsen, R.*
19. John Wolf, D.*
20. Louis J. Zetlier, D.*
21. E. A. Miller, D.†

LEWIS.
H. Elias Slocum, R.

LIVINGSTON.
W. J. Robinson, R.*

MADISON.
Robert J. Fish, R.

MONROE.
1. Martin Davis, R.*
2. Charles E. Ogden, R.
3. Chas. E. Callahan, R.
4. J. Pallace, Jr., D.*

MONTGOMERY.
Wm. R. Charles, R.

NASSAU.
W. W. Cocks, R.

NEW YORK.
1. T. B. Cashin, D.
2. Alfred E. Smith, D.
3. A. J. Barrett, D.
4. Wm. H. Burns, D.*
5. Ed. R. Finch, R.*†
6. Chas. Anderson, D.
7. Peter P. Sherry, D.*
8. B. E. Siegelstein, D.
9. Patrick H. Bird, D.
10. William Sohmer, D.

11. Hugh Dolan, D.*
12. Ed. Rosenstein, D.*
13. John C. Hackett, D.*
14. A. C. Wiegand, D.
15. T. J. McManus, D.*
16. Samuel Prince, D.*
17. John F. Curry, D.*
18. Geo. P. Richter, D.*
19. C. F. Bostwick, R.*
20. P. L. Fitzsimons, D.
21. Joseph H. Adams, R.
22. W. H. Hornidge, D.*
23. J. T. Newcomb, R.†
24. John J. Carew, D.
25. H. P. Prentice, R.†
26. Charles Leopold, D.
27. Geo. B. Agnew, R.*
28. Emanuel S. Cahn, D.
29. F. E. Perham, R.†
30. G. A. Litthauer, D.*
31. E. H. Wallace, R.
32. Julius Brosen, D.
33. Jas. O. Farrell, D.*
34. Wm. J. Ellis, D.*
35. Peter J. Everett, D.*

NIAGARA.
1. G. P. Thompson, R.
2. John H. Leggett, R.*

ONEIDA.
1. T. A. Mortimer, D.*
2. W. H. Squires, D.
3. John C. Evans, R.*

ONONDAGA.
1. Frank X. Wood, R.
2. Edw. Schoeneck, R.
3. Martin L. Cadin, R.*
4. F. W. Hammond, R.*

ONTARIO.
Jean L. Burnett, R.*

ORANGE.
1. John Orr, R.*
2. Louis Bedell, R.*

ORLEANS.
C. S. Bridgeman, R.*

OSWEGO.
1. Thos. D. Lewis, R.*
2. F. G. Whitney, R.

OTSEGO.
J. R. Conkling, R.*

PUTNAM.
John R. Yale, R.*

QUEENS.
1. Joseph Sullivan, D.*
2. Wm. H. De Groot, R.

RENSSELAER.
1. F. L. Stevens, R.
2. W. V. Donovan, D.
3. C. A. Gardner, R.

RICHMOND.
George Bechtel, D.

ROCKLAND.
Matthew Hurd, R.

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. Chas. S. Plank, R.*
2. E. A. Merritt, Jr., R.*

SARATOGA.
G. N. Whittney, R.*

SCHENECTADY.
W. W. Wemple, R.*

SCHOHARIE.
Geo. M. Palmer, D.*

SCHUYLER.
Olin T. Nye, R.*

SENECA.
John F. Crosby, R.

STEUBEN.
1. Frank C. Platt, R.*
2. J. E. R. Santee, R.

SUFFOLK.
1. Willis A. Reeve, R.*
2. Orlando Hulbe, R.*

SULLIVAN.
J. F. Simpson, R.*

TIOGA.
E. S. Hanford, R.*

TOMPKINS.
Geo. R. Monroe, R.*

ULSTER.
1. C. R. Coutant, R.*
2. William D. Cunningham, R.

WARREN.
Loyal F. Davis, R.*

WASHINGTON.
W. H. Hughes, R.*

WAYNE.
A. D. Smith, R.*

WESTCHESTER.
1. George N. Rigby, R.
2. J. Mayhew Wainwright, R.*
3. Jas. K. Apgar, R.*

WYOMING.
Elmer E. Charles, R.

YATES.
Cyrus C. Harvey, R.*

*Re-elected.
†Citizens' Union indorsement.

Republican	90
Democrats	59
Independent	1
Total	150

TAMMANY LEADERS' FIGURES.

Several District Estimates Very Close to the Actual Poll.

Several of the Tammany district leaders yesterday were jubilant over the closeness of the actual vote in their districts to the sealed predictions which they turned in to Leader Charles F. Murphy last Saturday at the Executive Committee meeting in Tammany Hall. It became known that the total figures obtained by Mr. Murphy for the thirty-five districts in Manhattan and the Bronx were within five thousand of the actual vote polled, showing how closely the leaders had been able to estimate the vote in their districts through the house-to-house canvasses of the election district Captains.

John T. Oakley, the leader in the Fourteenth district, came within twenty-six of the actual McClellan plurality in his estimate, while James J. Hagan, the new leader of the Nineteenth, came within twenty-two votes of being correct on the Low plurality for the district. Patrick H. Keahon of the Seventh district was within 122 of being right, and Senator James J. Frawley, leader in the Thirty-second district, was within twenty-five of being right. P. J. Scully of the Twelfth guessed within 150 of being right, and his estimate was under the actual vote. Isaac A. Hopper of the Thirty-first district estimated 800 under the vote, while Frank J. Goodwin of the Ninth district estimated 500 under the McClellan plurality.

Mr. Swanstrom's Election Expenses.

J. Edward Swanstrom, who was the Fusion candidate for Borough President in Brooklyn, was the first to file his election account with the Clerk in Kings County yesterday. He spent $705 in the campaign, having contributed $600 to the Fusion campaign fund, and having paid $125 for advertising and $70 for incidental expenses.

The LATEST OPERATIC HITS

Are all obtainable for the PIANOLA. Here are a few from the November Bulletin and other recent issues:

PEGGY FROM PARIS:
Henny
My Emmaleen
I Like You, Ll
Regular Limited Train
Selections

BABES IN TOYLAND:
March of the Toys
Jane
The Moon Will Help You Out
Selections

WHOOP-DEE-DOO:
Flowers of Dixieland } Sung by
The Maid of Timbuctoo } Miss Russell
My Goo Goo Queen
U. S. A.

ROGERS BROS. IN LONDON:
By the Sycamore Tree
Mr. Breezy, March and Two-Step

JERSEY LILY:
Bedelia (sung by Miss Ring)

THREE LITTLE MAIDS:
Do You Think You Have Known Me Long Enough
Je Vous Adore
I'll Dream of You
Men
Miller's Daughter
Something Sweet About Me
Town and Country Mouse
Song, "Those Little Maids"
Selections

WINSOME WINNIE:
They're Looking for Me
My Winsome Winnie

RUNAWAYS:
I'm Going Home to Dixie Land
A Kiss for Each Day
Miss Susanna
Pretty Maid Adelaide
Selections

THE TENDERFOOT:
Adios
My Alama Love
Fascinating Venus
Selections

MISCELLANEOUS:
Anona by } Vivian Gray / Miss Mabel McKinley
Jack Tar March—Sousa
Dear Sing Sing—Jean Schwartz
Sue, March and Two-Step

The Pianola's self is not the question; the music it makes possible is the consideration. At present 10,069 selections are available for the Pianola and over one hundred new numbers are added each month. Catalogues containing this list will be sent to any one interested.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave.
Selling Agents: FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

McCLELLAN'S BUSY DAY

Mass of Congratulatory Messages to the Mayor-Elect.

GOSSIP AS TO SLATE MAKING

He Will Do Nothing About City Affairs Until Congress Settles Cuban Reciprocity Question.

Col. George B. McClellan did not appear at the Murray Hill Hotel until 10 o'clock in the morning yesterday, having left word at the office that no cards or messages be sent to him until he sent down word. Before he appeared for breakfast the stack of letters and telegrams that arrived was a foot high, while several handsome floral decorations also had been received. The Mayor-elect spent the morning at the hotel with Mrs. McClellan and did not go to the Bartholdi Hotel headquarters until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His campaign manager, John J. Delany, arrived shortly before Col. McClellan, and the two started through an immense stack of congratulatory messages.

The stream of telegrams and letters continued throughout the afternoon and evening, it being a remarkable fact that a large percentage of the messages were from prominent Republicans with whom Col. McClellan has been associated either in Congress or in a friendly or social way. One of the first of the messages came from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and another was from Senator Foraker of Ohio. Congressmen Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Maddox of Georgia, Thayer of Massachusetts, Steele of Indiana, McCall of Massachusetts, and Gillett of New York sent messages. Judge Gray of Delaware, Gov. Dockery of Missouri, and ex-United States Senator Smith of New Jersey also wired their good-will. Another message received was from President Leonard Dodge of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce extending congratulations and thanking Col. McClellan for what he had done toward obtaining the passage of the canal referendum.

For days there have been reports that John T. Oakley, the Tammany leader in the Fourteenth District, would be made the new Police Commissioner, but this is generally derided at Tammany Hall, although Oakley is said to be one of the most popular men in the organization.

"McClellan will not appoint Oakley to be Police Commissioner," said a prominent Tammany man yesterday. "The move would invite the strongest criticism from the fact that Oakley is a saloon man, although fine and popular. Oakley will undoubtedly be well placed, but the selection for Police Commissioner will be a man at whom no criticisms can be aimed."

Speculation over the probable selections for the heads of various departments was rife at the Democratic Club last night, and among Democrats generally during the day and evening. It is likely to take a month or six weeks before any announcements of an official nature will be made, nevertheless the gossip is lively. It does seem generally understood, however, that J. Sergeant Cram, head of the Dock Board under Mayor Van Wyck, will return to the Department of Docks, succeeding Commissioner Hawkes.

John J. Delany, who managed Col. McClellan's campaign and who at one time was an Assistant Corporation Counsel, will, in the opinion of many, become Corporation Counsel. It is believed he can have it if he wishes the office. Ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan has been spoken of frequently as a possibility for this position. Should Mr. Delany be named, ex-Senator O'Sullivan is talked of as likely to become the Mayor's special legal adviser, with an office adjoining that of the Mayor, and with the title of Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Luke D. Stapleton is believed by many to be in line to be Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn office. Ex-City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan is spoken of favorably for a return to his old position, and John T. Oakley, leader in the Fourteenth District, is suggested for Fire Commissioner. Many of the gossips think he will get the appointment to be Commissioner of Street Cleaning, but in other circles the belief is expressed that Mayor McClellan may retain in office the present Commissioner, John McG. Woodbury, who is a Democrat, although an appointee of Mayor Low.

Whether Mr. Oakley is made Fire Commissioner or not, it is said that the man to go into the office will, as one of the first duties of the office, undoubtedly secure the reinstatement of Edward Croker to be Fire Chief of the uniformed force. It is said that this can be accomplished without great difficulty by reopening the charges made against Croker.

Charles S. Hervey, the present Supervisor of The City Record, succeeding Philip Cowen, is more than likely to be retained in office. He is the man who was put into The City Record office by Controller Grout.

"I am doing absolutely nothing at this time concerning the city affairs," Col. McClellan said. "All of my thoughts and energies shall be devoted to the special session of Congress until the Cuban reciprocity question is settled, and then all my time and attention will belong to the city."

Charles F. Murphy did not show up at Tammany Hall during any time of the day, remaining at his home in East Seventeenth Street during the forenoon and going to his district headquarters, the Anawanda Club, for a short time later on. Mr. Murphy will leave the city within a few days and will go to Mount Clemens, Mich., to remain until about Dec. 1, although it is possible his plans may be changed to the extent of making Atlantic City his sojourning place. During the day many of the district leaders of Tammany called at the wigwam, shook hands with one another, and talked over the result with pleased expressions but in subdued tones.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Tammany organization, was at his desk, despite the hard work he has been doing during the last three months. He remained at the Wigwam practically all day, looking after the aftermath of the campaign. As all the work of letting advertising and sign contracts, printing contracts, and all the other contract and general detail work of the campaign fell on his shoulders, he was one of the hardest-worked men in the Hall for weeks before the actual campaign was on, and for the last two weeks he has been working eighteen and twenty hours a day. Among the callers at Tammany Hall during the day was Mitchell L. Erlanger, the Sheriff-elect, who received many congratulations.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation Can Be Cured.

Good Health is Utterly Impossible Unless the Waste Products of the Body Are Got Rid Of—A Safe, Natural Remedy is to Be Had from Any Druggist.

Iron-Ox Tablets not only relieve, but permanently cure constipation.

They do it, not by violent purgative and cathartic action, but by so toning up the stomach and bowels that they perform their natural functions without the aid of harmful drugs.

Remember Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system. Purgatives and cath

WOODRUFF DENIES TREACHERY CHARGE

Polls Never Better Manned by Republicans, He Says.

Swanstrom Asserts That If He Had Been Accused of a Crime or Moral Delinquency He Would Have Been Elected.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff issued a typewritten statement yesterday, in which he declared that the statements made by the Brooklyn Citizens' Union leaders to the effect that defeat was brought about by Republican treachery were untrue.

Borough President Swanstrom, who failed of re-election by 2,160 votes, issued a statement, in which he said:

"It was a landslide against the Fusion ticket, and no one could stand against it. There seems to be a tendency toward Democracy, which probably accounts for it. Throughout the whole campaign no one attacked me, and that, perhaps, was unfortunate. If some one had only accused me of a crime or of some moral delinquency, the people would have come to my rescue and I would have been elected.

"I am satisfied that my course has been consistent throughout, and the record made in Brooklyn by the Borough administration is one of which all concerned in it are proud."

Mr. Woodruff's statement follows:

"The statement which certain Citizens' Union people are reported to have made, that the defeat of the Fusion ticket was the result of Republican apathy or Republican support of the Tammany ticket, is not borne out by the facts. As I predicted, the Republican Assembly and election districts did much better than the Democratic Assembly and election districts. For instance, the Eighth Senatorial District, comprising the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, gave Mayor Low a plurality of 12,000, which is close to high-water mark, and more than twice the majority received by any Republican candidate in the Gubernatorial election of last year.

"In all the Assembly districts the Republican election districts showed a considerable less falling off in Mayor Low's vote, as compared with 1901, than did the Democratic election districts. The polls were never more thoroughly manned by the Republican workers than yesterday.

"In proof that there was little or no cutting of the Fusion ticket by Republicans is found the fact that the Republican candidates on the Fusion county ticket were beaten by as large or larger majorities than the candidates on the city Fusion ticket. In short, the Republican organization, from the managers of the campaign down to the district Captains, did everything in their power to secure the largest possible vote for our ticket.

"The fact is, that Republicans and Democrats alike, both independents and regulars, voted for the Tammany ticket and against the Fusion ticket to an extent compared with 1901, which no one seems to have anticipated.

"While it would seem as though public sentiment in the Borough of Brooklyn should have brought to the Fusion ticket as large a majority as two years ago, it must be borne in mind that we made a gain here of 24,000 in majority as compared with last year when Color carried the county by 26,000. It required to accomplish even this a change of nearly fifty in majority on the average in the 532 election districts. This was accomplished with many additions much the same as they were a year ago.

"We did much better this year than we did last year in comparison with the other boroughs of the Greater City of New York. On looking over the campaign I do not see what we could have done that we did not do, nor do I recall a single act in the management of the campaign which could fairly be called a mistake. We have been beaten, and all we can do is to take the result philosophically, hoping that the Tammany administration in Greater New York will not be as bad as we fear, and prepare ourselves for the great National campaign of 1904."

REVISED CANAL VOTE.

Returns from Fifty-nine Counties Show a Majority in Favor of Project of Over 200,000.

The returns from all but two of the sixty-one counties of the State, Rensselaer and Greene, show that the $101,000,000 barge-canal project has a majority of over 200,000. The total vote cast in favor of the referendum was 403,669, and the total vote against it 187,057. The vote by counties was as follows:

	For.	Against.
Albany	2,000	....
Allegany	....	6,079
Broome	....	3,765
Cattaraugus	....	4,000
Cayuga	....	500
Chautauqua	....	7,197
Chemung	....	5,000
Chenango	....	6,300
Clinton	....	1,967
Columbia	....	2,200
Cortland	....	5,451
Delaware	....	7,197
Dutchess	....	3,000
Erie	31,125	....
Essex	100	....
Franklin	....	3,000
Fulton	....	300
Genesee	....	2,029
Greene	....	....
Hamilton	....	200
Herkimer	285	....
Jefferson	....	9,237
Kings	128,580	....
Lewis	....	3,000
Livingston	....	5,000
Madison	....	3,000
Monroe	....	14,489
Montgomery	....	880
Nassau	1,541	....
New York	203,749	....
Niagara	5,428	....
Oneida	....	2,005
Onondaga	....	2,000
Ontario	....	8,800
Orange	....	7,000
Orleans	248	....
Oswego	5,000	....
Otsego	....	8,444
Putnam	....	450
Queens	12,500	....
Rensselaer	....	....
Richmond	6,058	....
Rockland	450	....
St. Lawrence	....	9,387
Saratoga	....	2,600
Schenectady	100	....
Schoharie	....	4,570
Schuyler	....	3,066
Seneca	....	3,100
Steuben	....	11,482
Suffolk	432	....
Sullivan	....	3,500
Tioga	....	4,902
Tompkins	....	4,000
Ulster	1,585	....
Warren	500	....
Washington	....	1,000
Wayne	....	4,738
Westchester	4,000	....
Wyoming	....	2,728
Yates	....	3,780
Total	403,669	187,057

KELLY ELECTED JUSTICE.

The seat of Justice W. W. Goodrich on the bench of the Second Supreme Court District will be filled by William J. Kelly, Democrat, according to the latest returns, he having defeated James McKeen by over 700 on the total vote of the ten counties embraced within the district.

The vote was as follows, with Mr. Kelly conceding the vote appended to Westchester:

PLURALITIES.

	McKeen.	Kelly.
Kings	....	7,219
Queens	....	5,585
Rockland	....	191
Nassau	753	....
Orange	2,400	....
Suffolk	1,611	....
Dutchess	2,106	....
Putnam	625	....
Richmond	20	....
Westchester	4,824	....
Total	12,274	12,996

SOCIALISTS LOSING GROUND.

Massachusetts Election Results in the Reduction of Their Vote Twenty-five Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The distinguishing feature of the Massachusetts election was the decrease in the vote of the Socialists throughout the State. The party had conducted an active campaign. Last year John C. Chase of Haverhill polled more than 30,000 votes as candidate for Governor, and John Quincy Adams, who had second place on the ticket, went about 10,000 ahead of this.

The party managers had confidently expressed the opinion this year that it would obtain 50,000 and possibly 60,000 votes, but from the incomplete returns it appears that Chase has lost more than 25 per cent. of his vote of last year.

Again the Socialists had expected to make gains in the Legislature, where they have had three seats, but Wallace C. Ransden of the Ninth Plymouth District is the only Socialist candidate for representative elected in the State.

In Boston the party vote dropped from 8,314 to 5,105, other cities showed decided losses, and there were few towns in which the party made gains. Among the larger losses were those of Amesbury, which dropped from 222 to 216; Cambridge, 912, to 545; Chelsea 633, to 400; Clinton 279, to 161; Fitchburg 483, to 635; Leominster 270, to 145; Lynn 1,021, to 702; Malden 424, to 293; Rockland 483, to 314; Salem 318, to 228; Springfield 1,167, to 821; Whitman 316, to 234; Worcester 865, to 514.

CAR LINE EMPLOYES WIN.

Arbitration Committee Decides That San Francisco Street Railways Must Raise Men's Wages.

The terms of the decision reached on Tuesday by the arbitration committee which for several months has been hearing testimony in regard to the labor dispute between the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes' Association and the street railway companies of San Francisco yesterday were made public by Oscar S. Straus, the third Commissioner, chosen by Col. Patrick Calhoun and W. D. Mahon, who represented respectively the street railway companies and the employes.

In the introductory passages of the announcement of its findings the committee considers standards of wages and of the cost of living on the Pacific Coast, as compared with other parts of the country. It points out that of 345 street railways from which statistics were obtainable, only four pay a higher rate than those of San Francisco, and finds that during the last year the rent of the rooms or apartments such as the employes in that city would live in has advanced about 10 per cent.

The four clauses of the actual award are as follows:

First—That the United Railroads of San Francisco pay to such of the members of Division No. 205, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, who are now and have been in their employ for a period under two years prior to April 1, 1903, an increase of 5 per cent. above 25 cents an hour, and to such of said employes who are now and have been prior to April 1, 1903, in their employ two years and over, an increase of 10 per cent. above 25 cents an hour, and that for overtime the like percentages of increase above the present rate be paid.

Second—That the United Railroads of San Francisco pay to such of its employes who are members of Division 205, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, who work by the day, and who are now and have been in their employ for a period of under two years prior to April 1, 1903, an increase of 5 per cent. above the daily rate of wage they are now receiving, and to such of said employes who are now and have been prior to April 1, 1903, in their employ two years and over, an increase of 10 per cent. above the rate of wage they are now receiving.

Third—That the same hours and schedules that now obtain be continued. It is always within the province of the railroad on the one side and the employes on the other to amend their schedules by mutual agreement. We therefore decline to disturb the present schedule.

Fourth—In accordance with the agreement under which this arbitration was entered upon the wage rate adjudged and awarded shall be deemed to go into effect as of the 1st of May, 1903, and continue until the 1st of May, 1904.

The award is made by Messrs. Straus and Mahon, Col. Calhoun, representing the street railway companies, declining to concur in it.

PLANS OF PARKS'S UNION.

Housesmiths Propose to Fight If Employers Demand That They Join New Organization.

The members of Local No. 2 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who still want to fight for its recognition, it was learned yesterday, are preparing for a final struggle. The expected conference between the Iron League and the committee of the Irouworkers over the status of Local No. 2 did not take place yesterday. All that C. E. Cheney, Secretary of the Iron League, would say was that no conference was arranged so far, but that if a committee came to seek for information there might be no objection to seeing the members.

In the meantime a new move was started to get the international unions in the building trades to stand by Local No. 2 in a National strike in case the Iron League refuses to recognize Local No. 2 in a body under any terms.

With this end in view, a conference took place late yesterday afternoon between a committee of the Board of Building Trades, headed by Secretary William Fyfe, and the international and local committees of the ironworkers.

There are several international unions of the building trades in the board, including those of the granite cutters and hoisting engineers, and the object of Local No. 2 is to get not only the National unions to strike in other cities, but also the other trades in this city, in case of a final struggle.

The skilled unions now remaining in the board include the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Painters' Society, the Granite Cutters, the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, the Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union, and the United Derrickmen, Riggers and Pointers' Union. The remainder of the remaining unions in the board are composed of semi-skilled trades, laborers, and helpers.

A walking delegate will be elected to-morrow night in place of Samuel J. Parks.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE ACCUSED.

Said to Have Planned Robbery of Business Man and Jerome's Assistants Supplied the "Thug."

Edward De Vau, twenty-three years old, a private detective employed by an agency, was arrested last evening by County Detective Rappolt, charged with attempted robbery in the first degree. He was arrested on complaint of Jerome Lewis of the clothing firm of Lewis, Hurwitz & Co. of 117-119 Mercer Street, who, it is alleged, De Vau had planned to rob. Ella Egan, a typewriter in the employ of Mr. Lewis, living at 128 Leroy Street, was locked up as a witness.

According to Assistant District Attorneys Corrigan and Lord, Walter Nelson, who was employed with De Vau, called at the District Attorney's office on Monday last and disclosed the plot.

"Nelson said that De Vau told him," said Mr. Corrigan last night, "that he had a girl who was employed as a typewriter by a clothing firm on Mercer Street, and that she had told him that he could do an easy job by robbing her employer as he passed down the dark stairs with the firm's receipts. Nelson showed me a piece of rubber hose filled with lead, which was to be used as a blackjack in knocking out Mr. Lewis.

"Mr. Lord and I told Nelson to go back to De Vau and tell him that he was too nervous to do that kind of work, but that he knew a thug who would 'turn the trick off' for $15. We picked out County Detective Mullen for the thug."

Mr. Corrigan said that Nelson reported to him that the scheme was acceptable to De Vau. About 6 o'clock last evening Nelson went to Mercer and Spring Streets with Mullen, where they met De Vau. It is alleged that De Vau handed the bludgeon to Mullen and told him that the trick was "like finding money."

The three then went to the building at 117 Mercer Street. They had been watched from a near-by building by Messrs. Corrigan and Lord and Detective Rappolt. Nelson and Mullen went into the building, as planned, and when they had been up stairs several minutes Detective Rappolt placed De Vau under arrest.

Declines Brooklyn Rectorship.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The Rev. Sherrard Billings of the Groton School at Groton has written to the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, declining to accept the rectorship made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, who went to All Souls' Episcopal Church, New York City.

Fall River Line Sailing Change.

Sunday trips of the Fall River Line steamboats have been discontinued for the season. Weekday trips will be made as usual by the Priscilla and the Puritan.

JOHNSON BLAMES HANNA

Says Industrial Issues Caused His Defeat in Ohio.

Closing of Mills and Many Failures Used to Make National Issues Unduly Important.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4.—Tom L. Johnson, the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, to-night gave out the following statement relative to the election in this State:

"The result in Ohio is due to several causes, of which the chief was the successful attempt of Senator Hanna to impress upon the people of this State that a continuance of undisturbed business conditions demanded his return to the Senate.

"In the last few weeks of the campaign the closing of mills and discharge of thousands of workmen, together with bank and business failures throughout the country, gave color to Senator Hanna's claim that the campaign in Ohio involved National issues of more immediate importance than the betterment of our local conditions.

"I hope that Senator Hanna's statement that his re-election will preserve the industrial and business situation from disturbance will be verified, and that confidence, which he believes to be the basis of prosperity, will be preserved.

"The Republican Party in this campaign used a fund larger in amount than any other similar fund in the history of State politics. This campaign fund was furnished by privileged interests throughout the country, they not unnaturally feeling that Senator Hanna was their National representative. The magnitude of this fund enabled the Republican Committee to give the widest possible circulation to their claim that business prosperity depended upon Senator Hanna's re-election.

"The principles of the Democratic platform, while in some sense new, have prevailed in this country when the public mind was undisturbed by other considerations, and but for the reasons given above would have been indorsed by the voters of the State this year.

"The use of money on a tremendous scale was expected. The unfamiliarity of a portion of the people of the State with the principles of the platform was understood. We knew that the people of the State could not be bought, and were prepared to convince them of the truth of our principles, but that Senator Hanna's re-election could be identified with the maintenance of business prosperity, and that the fear of the people of a return to hard times could successfully be appealed to, was not anticipated, and this more than anything else accounts for the result.

"The ultimate success of the principles of the Democratic platform is but postponed by this defeat, and I urge the people of Ohio to begin now the campaign for the election of the next Legislature, the selection of which will not involve the election of a United States Senator, or any other National question, but which can be chosen solely with reference to the questions of home rule and just taxation, in which an overwhelming majority of the people of Ohio now believe."

JOHNSON BADLY BEATEN.

No Democratic Candidate for Governor of Ohio Has Received So Few Votes in Years.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 4.—The Republican plurality in Ohio is about 115,000 for Governor, and the majority in the Legislature on joint ballot for Senator is 93.

Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee to-day secured reports from all his 88 County Committees, and to-night announced that Herrick (Rep.) had carried 62 counties and Johnson (Dem.) 26 for Governor, most of the latter by small and the former by large pluralities. On a total vote of less than 900,000 Herrick's plurality in the counties aggregates 135,132 and Johnson's 20,476, so that Herrick has a net plurality in the State of 114,706, according to estimates that may be increased from 1,000 to 2,000 by the official count.

The plurality on the rest of the Republican State ticket will likely be from 4,000 to 5,000 less than that for Herrick. The total vote for Johnson was less than that for any Democratic candidate for Governor for years. On the legislative ticket the Democrats carried four fewer counties than for Governor.

Of the Senatorial districts the Democrats carried only the Thirty-second, Thirty-first, Twenty-eighth, and Seventeenth. The Senate stands 29 Republicans and 4 Democrats.

The House stands 89 Republicans and 21 Democrats. The majority on joint ballot for the re-election of Senator Hanna will be 93. These figures will not be changed by the official returns.

Secretary Richardson of the Democratic State Committee said that the result in his opinion was due to the fear of single fare and two-cent fare, the voters arguing that to reduce the railroad fare would be to force a reduction in the wages of the railroad workers.

GARVIN WINS RHODE ISLAND.

But the Rest of the Democratic Ticket Is Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—Yesterday's election in Rhode Island resulted in the choice of Gov. Garvin, Democrat, for a second term by a plurality of 1,587. The total vote was the largest in the history of the State—62,687.

Gov. Garvin did not obtain a majority of all the votes cast. In the old days, when a majority was required for election, the contest would have been thrown into the Legislature, and Col. Colt would have been elected.

The total vote for Governor was divided as follows: Garvin, Dem., 30,891; Colt, Rep., 29,304; Jencks, Pro., 1,100; Angilly, Soc. Lab., 970; Furlong, Soc., 422.

The Republicans elected the balance of the State ticket, including Secretary of State, General Treasurer, Attorney General, and Lieutenant Governor. The Legislature is Republican in both branches.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—At midnight the returns of Tuesday's election from Baltimore City and the State of Maryland had not all been received. The figures of the two missing precincts in the city are promised to-morrow morning, and will not materially change the result.

In the City of Baltimore the entire Democratic State ticket, comprising Edwin Warfield of Howard County, Governor; Gordon T. Atkinson of Somerset County, Controller, and William Shepard Bryan, Jr., of Baltimore City, Attorney General, was elected by about 5,000 plurality. The Democrats elected in Baltimore City three State Senators and eighteen members of the House of Delegates by large majorities.

The Republicans elected one State Senator and six members of the House of Delegates, William H. Green, Republican, is apparently elected Sheriff of the city by a plurality of between 100 and 300.

The returns from all the counties of the State have not been received, but enough reports are in hand to assure an overwhelming Democratic majority on joint ballot in the General Assembly, which will elect a successor to United States Senator Louis E. McComas.

From returns received at this hour it is conceded that the Democrats will have no joint ballot 32 votes in the General Assembly to 41 Republican. Gen. Warfield's plurality in the State will probably reach 8,000.

IOWA REPUBLICAN BY 55,000.

DES MOINES, Nov. 4.—Unofficial estimates place Gov. Cummins's plurality over Jeremiah B. Sullivan, Dem., at 55,000. Gov. Cummins ran somewhat ahead of the remainder of the Republican State ticket. The Democrats will have 23 of the 100 members of the next House, a gain of 6, and 8 of the 50 members of the Senate, a loss of 2.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—The latest returns from yesterday's election in Colorado show that the plurality for Campbell (Rep.) over Wilson (Dem.) for Justice of the Supreme Court will not be far from 7,000. Wilson carried only 11 of the 60 counties in the State, his only large plurality being in Denver, which he carried by 5,300. Less than 50 per cent. of the normal vote of the State was cast.

An incident of the election was the victory of P. J. Devault, miners' union candidate for Assessor in the Cripple Creek district, over both party candidates by a plurality of 300.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS WIN.

OMAHA, Nov. 4.—Returns received up to this evening show that Barnes (Rep.) for Supreme Judge will have a majority of at least 8,000 over Judge Sullivan. The Republican candidates for the State University Regents, Allen and Whitmore, are also elected by a good majority. In Omaha the Republicans elect all six of their candidates for District Judges, County Judge, County Assessor, Surveyor, and minor offices, and the Democrats elect Clerk of the District Court, County Sheriff, and County Treasurer.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—Returns which are complete save for a few scattered precincts in remote parts of the State, give John C. W. Beckham, Democrat, for Governor, a majority of 30,408 over Morris B. Belknap, his Republican opponent in yesterday's balloting. The missing precincts are in both Republican and Democratic strongholds, yet the assertion seems warranted that the Governor's final and official majority will be no less than 25,000.

This is the largest majority given a Democratic Gubernatorial candidate in fifteen years.

The Republicans are preparing charges of raud alleged to have been perpetrated in Louisville, which they will propably present to the Grand Jury in a few days.

Thomas Kiley, the Democratic election judge who was shot yesterday in a fight wit ha Republican, was to-night pronounced out of danger.

Kentucky Congressional Candidate.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 4.—Secretary of State Hill to-day certified to the nomination of D. C. Edwards as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district, to succeed the late Vincent Boreing, recognizing the action of the District Committee of the party as the governing authority. The meeting of the Republican State Central Committee called for to-night has been postponed until to-morrow night.

San Francisco Re-elects Schmitz.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Complete returns from this city show the following results for Mayor: Schmitz, (Union Labor,) 25,825; Crocker, (Rep.,) 19,783; Lane, (Dem.,) 12,623. The Republicans have elected the Auditor, City Attorney, Tax Collector, County Clerk, and eight Supervisors. The Democrats have the Sheriff, who was endorsed by the Union Labor Party; the Assessor, Recorder, Coroner, District Attorney, and in combination with the Union Labor Party the two police Judges and ten Supervisors.

Morris Wins in Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 4.—Complete returns show the election of Richard P. Morris (Dem.) for Mayor over Frank Knox (Rep.) by 2,200 plurality. Of the fifteen Councilmen, the Republicans elected nine, and the Democrats six.

Mayor Fagan's Majority Over 3,000.

Complete returns of the Jersey City election show that the majority of Mark M. Fagan, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is 3,039—Fagan having 21,418 votes to Murphy's 18,379. The Democrats elected Brock President of the Board of Aldermen by a majority of 375. The Republicans had refused to nominate candidates for Street and Water Commissioners because of Mayor Fagan's contention that the law under which members of the Street and Water Board are elected is unconstitutional.

Katzenbach Mayor of Trenton Again.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—It was daylight before the result of the contest between Mayor Katzenbach, Democratic candidate for re-election, and Buchanan, the Republican candidate, became known. The complete count shows a victory for the Mayor by 450 majority.

ADDICKS'S OLIVE BRANCH.

Union Republicans of Delaware Make Overtures to Regulars.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 4.—The meeting called for to-day by United States Senator Frank Allee, with the view of harmonizing the factions of the Republican Party in Delaware for the Presidential campaign of 1904, was attended only by union (Addicks) Republicans, not a regular Republican putting in an appearance in response to the call.

There were 135 men in the gathering. Senator Allee, who presided, presented a letter from J. Edward Addicks in which the latter said: "Do not permit the loyalty of my friends to me and their wish to gratify any legitimate ambition I may have to militate against a harmonious organization and union of the factions of the party."

Further efforts will be made to bring about a union of the factions, and the meeting to-day adopted propositions to be presented to the regular Republicans. These propositions offer to abide by all party rules of the regulars if they will consent to one Republican Party. They propose common primaries for the purpose of electing delegates to the next State Convention, and contemplate the selection by the convention of one State Central Committee, to consist of six regulars and six union Republicans, to conduct the campaign of 1904, and also the selection of six National Convention delegates, three from each faction.

KANSAS CITY CARS CRASH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—Miss Nellie Luscombe is dead and fifty-one others injured, two possibly fatally, as the result of a collision of cable cars on the Twelfth Street incline to-day. The sufferers are mostly girls who were on their way to work when the accident happened.

The heavily loaded train was at Summit Street when the gripman lost his hold of the cable and the train ran back down the grade toward the viaduct over the railroad tracks, four blocks away.

The descent is at about 30 degrees, and when the train reached the viaduct it was running at about thirty miles an hour. Another heavily laden train was about half way across the viaduct when the runaway crashed into it, the dense fog preventing any attempt to avoid the collision. The viaduct was badly damaged and several passengers were thrown clear of it to the railroad yards below.

Many jumped or were thrown from the runaway train before the collision and escaped with slight bruises. The cars were badly smashed and it is considered marvelous that the fatalities were not more numerous.

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RUSSIA THREATENS TO SEIZE ALL MANCHURIA

May Assume Sole Charge of Government of the Provinces.

Demands That China Dismiss the Anti-Russian Taotai of Mukden and Behead Another Mandarin.

TOKIO, Nov. 4.—Reports from Peking say Russia now threatens to assume sole charge of the government of Manchuria unless China promptly dismisses Yuen, the Taotai of Mukden, and decapitates another mandarin who recently punished disorderly Chinese bandits in Russian employ.

This, together with the confirmation of the reports of the reoccupation of Mukden by the Russians and the seizure of Gov. Tsang, causes intense indignation here, as not conforming with Russia's pacific declarations.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Daily Mail's Tien-Tsin correspondent cables that 10,000 Russian troops have occupied Mukden.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—The Dowager Empress has dispatched Yuan-Shi-Kai, Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li Province, to Mukden, with instructions to investigate affairs there and arrange a settlement if possible.

Yuan-Shi-Kai was not willing to go, and doubts the success of his mission.

It was stated in Peking dispatches to Japanese papers more than a month ago that Yuen, the Taotai of Mukden, who is noted for the possession of a strong will and for his anti-Russian sentiments, might be relieved of his office at any time owing to the pressure brought to bear by Russia. That Russia would threaten to take sole charge of the government of Manchuria unless Yuen were dismissed, however, was not predicted.

Tsang-Ki, Governor General of Mukden Province, who is now being kept by the Russians a prisoner in his yamen, (official residence,) was distinctly pro-Russian until a short time ago. Recently, however, the Rusian demands are said to nave exhausted even his patience.

According to a statement made by the Government at Mukden-Fou, (City,) who was recently in Peking on leave of absence, Russia had advanced several new demands for the working of mines and the cutting of timber. She was especially anxious to obtain concessions on the Yalu River. The Governor also said he expected Russia would make demands on China conditional on the release of a certain native official who was being detained by the Russians at Antung-Hien. It was these demands which led to the pro-Russian Tsang-Ki changing his attitude.

AN INVESTIGATION IN KOREA.

Japanese Diplomat Reports That the Rumors of Russian Military Activity at Wiju Are Untrue.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES'S Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says that M. Haghiwara, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Seoul, who is now visiting the Yalu Valley, reports that the rumors of Russian military movements at Wiju, Korea, emanated from Japanese subjects who sought thereby to conceal their own lawless seizure of timber rafts. It is true, says M. Haghiwara, that there are Russian soldiers in the vicinity of Wiju, but they are engaged solely in protecting the interests of the lumbermen.

As a result of an application to the Russian commander at An-Tung, M. Haghiwara was admitted to Yongam-Pho, was courteously received, and obtained every facility there. He reports that it is difficult to determine whether the Russian building at Yongam-Pho is really a fort, inasmuch as no guns are mounted and the position is a very bad one, while the solid construction of the building indicates an intention to occupy the place permanently.

NEW CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

PEKING, Nov. 4.—Na-Tung has been appointed President of the Foreign Office, succeeding the aged Wang-Wen-Shao, who is transferred to the Board of Revenue.

The appointment of Na-Tung is considered satisfactory by the Ministers of the powers.

CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

He Addresses 9,000 Persons, Who Cheer Him Enthusiastically—Calls His Opponents "Little Englanders."

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain made a speech last evening to a gathering of 9,000 of his fellow-townsmen at Bingley Hall, Birmingham. It was by far the largest audience the ex-Colonial Secretary has faced since he began the fiscal campaign. The enthusiasm, naturally, exceeded the remarkable scenes witnessed in other cities, and was emphasized by the Chamberlainite victory at Tuesday's municipal election in Birmingham.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was accompanied on the platform by many prominent persons, rose to speak at 8:10 P. M. He had a great reception, the cheering and singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" lasting many minutes.

After dealing with conditions during the past fifty years under free trade and quoting figures to sustain his argument, Mr. Chamberlain commented on Cobden's position and quoted Cobden as saying that the United States would eventually abandon manufacturing and that "their workmen will go back to the land and dig and delve for us." Americans, however, said Mr. Chamberlain, had not so conceived their national destiny, and did not believe that they were created by Providence to dig and delve and plow for the benefit of Great Britain. They knew that they had resources of their own, and behind the tariff wall they had built up their industries until they had reached a stage where, unsatisfied with the extent of their own markets, they were invading those of the United Kingdom. Mr. Chamberlain said he did not blame the United States, but he appealed to Englishmen to say whether they would adhere to the old system or adopt another which would prevent the American invasion.

Reverting to the question of a preferential tariff for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain charged those opposed to his plans with being "little Englanders," lacking in the desire to bring the colonies closer to the mother country and preferring to do more for strangers than for their own flesh and blood. He said that the leaders of the Opposition failed to appreciate the value of imperial unity and only valued the unity of the Liberal Party. He instanced the jewelry, brass, bicycle, and button trades of Birmingham as suffering from the dumping process.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke for nearly two hours, in the main repeating his former arguments and appealing to the patriotism and self-interest of the people of the United Kingdom to sustain his fiscal project.

The South African Labor Problem.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says that Dr. Jameson, speaking at an election meeting, repudiated the charge that he favored the introduction of Chinese labor, though speaking against it. He added that the De Beers Company would never employ Chinese. It would always have plenty of labor, black and white, because it treated its employes well.

MORE ARMENIANS KILLED

Two Members of the Hentchakist Society Slain Near London.

Assassin Afterward Commits Suicide—It Is Believed He Was the Murderer of Sagatel Sagouni.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An individual who is believed to have been the murderer of Sagatel Sagouni, President of the Armenian Revolutionary Society, who was assassinated on Oct. 26, shot and killed two Armenians close to the headquarters of the Hentchakist Society at Peckham Rye, a suburb of this city, this afternoon, and then shot himself dead.

The murdered Armenians were Aram Grigorian and Sigran Ssmician, both members of the Armenian Central Committee, which has been in session here. They were walking with a companion named Rouben Giabertian from their headquarters when the assassin, who was armed with two revolvers, came up behind and shot them. They fell to the ground and died immediately. Giabertian was grazed by one of the murderer's bullets.

The murderer was seen strolling aimlessly about Peckham Rye throughout the afternoon, evidently waiting for his victims to leave the Armenian headquarters. In the afternoon eight of the Hentschakists went out for a walk in three parties about 100 yards apart. The assassin followed them, and after firing his revolver, tried to escape, but he collided with a laborer who was running to see what had happened, and fell to the ground. The laborer disarmed him as he lay, but the murderer drew a second revolver from his pocket and committed suicide while in a sitting posture.

The murderer wore a hat, but in his pocket the police found a cap which corresponds with the cap which the murderer of Sagouni is known to have purchased the night of that tragedy.

The murderer resembles the description given of the murderer of Sagouni, except that he is clean shaved. The police believe he shaved off his mustache after Sagouni's murder, and they are confident that he is the assassin of Sagouni.

When the man committed suicide he used his left hand. It is considered a significant fact that the assassin of Sagouni was also left-handed.

A representative of The Associated Press viewed the body of the suicide at the Mortuary. It is that of a man from twenty-eight to thirty-three years of age, very dark and sallow. He has a pronounced ragged circular mark, ¼ to 1½ inches in diameter, on the right cheek, and on the front of the left temple are two brown oval marks, close together, one-half inch in diameter.

The costume of the assassin was a curious mixture. A new light overcoat and a new black derby hat gave him a respectable exterior, but his serge suit was extremely ragged, and his shoes were much worn. His shirt was shabby, while his underclothing were new and of fine quality. The cloth cap in his pocket was much too large, and its size had been reduced by several rough stitches. The clothing is all unmarked. The suspenders seem to be of American make.

It is evident that the plan of the assassin for making his escape was to discard his overcoat and the derby hat and to wear the cap, which would have given him the appearance of a disreputable street loafer, but his escape being cut off, he determined to commit suicide rather than submit to capture.

It is believed that the identity of the assassin may remain unsolved unless he has been previously in the hands of the police, when the scars on his face may render identification easy.

A member of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee said to-night to The Associated Press correspondent: "The murderer is undoubtedly an Armenian, but he is not one of our people. He looks like a man from the interior districts." None of the Armenians here will admit that they ever saw the man before.

The police took charge of the Armenian headquarters at Peckham to-night. No one was allowed to enter or leave the place. The authorities are closely examining those who were found inside.

This series of crimes in a hitherto quiet suburb has brought terror to the Armenians, who fear to leave their headquarters except under police protection. The police, while believing that the murderer of Sagouni and the assassin of the Armenians to-day are identical, fear a continuance of the murderous vendetta, and point to the ease with which the assassin escaped after the killing of Sagouni. It indicates, they say, that the murderer was harbored by and received another set of clothing from accomplices. A prominent police officer said to-night:

"We are utterly in the dark regarding this case. Heretofore we have looked upon the Armenians as an inoffensive class, and have not coupled them with Nihilists or Anarchists, with whom we are well acquainted. There is not a man in Scotland Yard who is at all familiar with the Armenians in London. We do not know where to begin in the work of unraveling these well-arranged and successfully carried out killings."

Both of to-day's victims were Russians, who had been attending the convention, and who were to return to Russia in a few days.

SHANGHAI REFORMERS ARE STILL IN PRISON.

Action on Their Behalf by the Municipal Council—Procedure Suggested for the Trial.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, in a telegram in regard to the Supao case, says the Municipal Council has addressed a communication to the Consular body pointing out t' : the defendants have been in custod- four months and have not yet been tried, a state of affairs which cannot continue indefinitely.

The Municipal Council suggests that if the Nanking Viceroy fails to comply with the request for the appointment of a tribunal to try the prisoners, the latter be released on security for their appearance in court when required.

The defendants in the Supao sedition case have been in custody since the end of June, and the only thing that is certain in regard to their prosecution is that they will not be turned over to the Chinese Government for torture and execution, but will be tried by a humane court in the foreign settlement in Shanghai.

A fortnight ago the Diplomatic Body in Peking addressed the Dean of the Consular Corps in Shanghai, instructing him to communicate with the Nanking Viceroy regarding the case. He was told to intimate that it was inadvisable that the trial should be unduly delayed. The Viceroy, however, has done nothing, apparently preferring to antagonize the foreign officials rather than to make the Empress Dowager angry.

The procedure suggested for the trial is that it shall be before the mixed court at Shanghai, at which the Shanghai City Magistrate would sit with a Consular Assessor. This procedure would to some extent "save the faces" of the Chinese.

Since the French Government concurred in the refusal to surrender the prisoners the Chinese Government has recognised the futility of trying to gain its end by exciting international difficulties and realises that the accused journalists will not be extradited.

Dreyfus Case May Be Reopened.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Presse to-day says that War Minister André, as a result of the inquiry which he has made into the Dreyfus affair, has informed the Cabinet that in his opinion the sentence of the Rennes court-martial should be revised. The War Minister is also said to have asked for the views of his colleagues on the subject, but they were unable to come to an agreement.

CZAR AND KAISER MEET.

Russian Ruler Arrives at Wiesbaden and Is Affectionately Greeted by the German Emperor.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Court train bearing the Czar, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Count Lamsdorff, and the Czar's suite arrived from Darmstadt at Wiesbaden at 4:30 P. M. to-day. Before the arrival of the royal guests numerous press representatives gathered at the station, Russian, English, and French were the languages most heard.

Emperor William drove up, wearing a Russian uniform, and moved to the front of the Paderborn regiment, which was guarding the depot. The Emperor conversed with Chancellor von Bülow. The last to arrive was Count von Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, who was greeted heartily by Emperor William.

When the royal train arrived, the Russian ruler entered an improvised tent, where the Emperor and his suite were in waiting. The Czar and Emperor kissed each other affectionately three times.

JAPAN AND THE FILIPINOS.

Explanation of the Alleged "Negotiations"—United States Was Satisfied with Japan's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Japanese Minister has received the following official statement regarding the alleged dealing between an official of the Japanese Consulate at Manila and the insurgent leader, Trias, as reported by Gen. MacArthur in December, 1900:

"In January, 1901, the United States Minister at Tokio brought the matter to the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who disclaimed any knowledge of the alleged facts on the part of the Japanese Government, and immediately instituted an investigation. Mr. Hojo, the official accused, who had been temporarily in charge of the Consulate at Manila in October, 1900, was recalled to Japan and subjected to close examination, from which the following facts were brought to light:

"While returning from a pleasure trip to Cavite he accidentally met Trias, and was introduced to him by a fellow-traveller. In the course of the conversation which ensued Trias's secretary stated that the insurgents were in need of arms and ammunition; that if they could obtain a supply sufficient for the equipment of from 5,000 to 10,000 men it would be an easy matter to drive the American troops out of the islands and ultimately to secure independence, and that if Japan would assist the insurgents by supplying arms and ammunition the right to establish a permanent coaling station, freedom of trade, and railway franchises would be conceded. He then inquired how Mr. Hojo thought the Japanese Government would regard such a proposition.

"Mr. Hojo replied that he had no authority to discuss the matter in his official capacity, but that his private opinion was that it would be absolutely impossible for Japan to consider such a proposal or to render any assistance whatever to the insurgents, and he added that he thought their wisest course was submission to American authority. The conversation was carried on entirely by Mr. Hojo and the Secretary, Trias merely listening.

"Although this interview comprised all the communication Mr. Hojo ever had with any of the insurgents, and although his examination proved that the facts had been misrepresented, it was not deemed agreeable, in consideration of the friendship existing between Japan and the United States, to retain him at Manila, where he had been subjected to such grave charges, and he was transferred to another post.

"The United States Minister at Tokio was notified of the facts revealed by the investigation and of the resultant action, and the reply received from him stated that the United States Government regarded the matter as satisfactorily closed."

AUTO CRUSHES AN INFANT

Crowd Attacks Driver of Machine Which Caused Tragedy.

Delivery Wagon, Beyond Control, Strikes Baby Carriage—Woman and Another Child Hurt.

Losing control, as he asserts, of the automobile delivery wagon which he was driving at West End Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, George F. Meagher sat helpless on the seat and saw the ponderous vehicle crush a baby carriage, killing its occupant, and knock down and injure a woman and her little daughter, who were pushing the carriage across the avenue.

A moment later Meagher was surrounded by a crowd of angry persons who had seen the accident, and who seemingly wanted to punish the man they thought responsible. A policeman had difficulty in protecting him and getting him to a stable near by, where he locked the pursuers out.

The baby that was killed was Margaret Vohn, one year old, whose parents live at 69 West End Avenue. Mrs. Charles Faulkner of 212 West End Avenue had taken her for a ride, as her mother was ill. In her walk Mrs. Faulkner was accompanied by her two-year-old daughter Helen.

The party started to cross West End Avenue at Sixty-ninth Street from the northeast corner to the west side of the avenue. The automobile, belonging to the Metropolitan Express Company, was going south and attempted to turn east into Sixty-ninth Street. Policeman Townsend, a patrol wagon driver of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, was standing in the doorway of the Sherman stables, near the corner. He said that the driver of the machine seemed to be having some trouble with the controller, and that the wagon started forward at a rapid pace as it approached Sixty-ninth Street.

The driver tugged at the controller with one hand and with the other attempted to steer the machine out of the way of Mrs. Faulkner and her two charges, meanwhile shouting to them to run. Apparently bewildered, Mrs. Faulkner stood still almost in the middle of the avenue, directly in front of the oncoming vehicle.

The automobile struck Mrs. Faulkner in the back and knocked the baby carriage about ten feet. Mrs. Faulkner was thrown against her little girl and their heads struck the curb stone, rendering them unconscious. The automobile kept on going and did not stop until one of the front wheels rested on the baby's neck.

Meagher sat on the seat wringing his hands and moaning that the controller would not work. Several men sprang on the wagon and one or two of them struck at the driver. Meagher threw the men back and others who pressed toward him the patrolman drove away with his club.

Obeying the patrolman's instructions, Meagher ran as fast as he could to the stables. Townsend followed, and when they were inside he slammed the door in the faces of the men who pursued them.

Three men, one of them Oliver Fleming, a powerful negro, lifted the wheel from the baby and laid the child on the sidewalk.

Townsend telephoned to the station house for a patrol wagon and four policemen. They arrived soon afterward and the policemen kept the crowd back while Meagher was taken out of the stables. The prisoner was locked up on a technical charge of homicide. He went moaning to his cell, declaring that he was unable to control the automobile. In the West Side Court Magistrate Flammer refused to hold the prisoner, saying that the killing of the child had been accidental. Meagher was then taken to the Coroner's office upon instructions from Capt. Kemp of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

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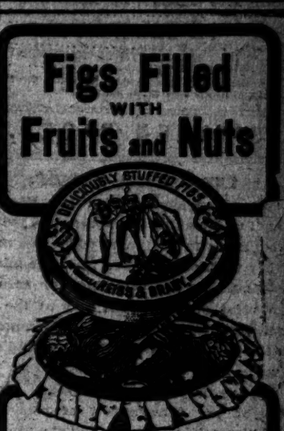

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Fancy, red ripe, solid pack tomatoes; large full cans; sold regularly at 12c.; can, 6c

French Peas.
Extra quality; small, green and tender; packed by Bizet & Cie. Sold regularly at 15c.; can, 12c

3½ Lbs. Granulated Sugar, 15c.

The opening on Saturday next of a new James Butler Store at 3201 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, lends incentive to make Thursday, Friday and Saturday memorable days in the history of this progressive grocery business. In the selection of offerings for this sale, great care has been taken to assemble the choicest and most seasonable goods, and each item will prove interesting to every thoughtful buyer.

Sardines.
Margot Brand—genuine imported, 3 cans 25c
Clement & Cie—genuine fancy French—2 cans 25c

Prunes.
New California—From the famous Santa Clara district; large size, 3 lbs. 25c

Cranberries.
Cape Cod Berries—Selected, high colored, quart. 9c

Picnic Hams.
Little Hams—Freshly smoked, mild sugar cured, pound. 8c

Peerless Seeded Raisins—Choice new California, lb. pkge. 10c
Triumph Seeded Raisins—Fancy new California, lb. pkge. 13c
Vermont Maple Syrup—Best grade; pint bottle, 15c.; ½ pt. bottle 10c
Honey—Best quality, strained, lb. bottle 15c
Jelly—All flavors, made from choice fruits; Mason jar 10c
Liberty Preserves, made from fine fresh fruits, packed in patent-top stone crocks, 3 lbs. 25c
Baked Beans, choice quality, 2-lb. can 5c
Baked Beans, extra quality, plain or in tomato sauce, 3-lb. can 10c
Baked Beans, Triumph Brand, finest quality beans, plain or in pure tomato sauce, 3-lb. can 12c
Asparagus—Golden State, fancy new California, long, tender stalk; can 28c
Asparagus—Red Star Brand; choice quality; can 21c
Peerless Buckwheat—Choice quality; 3-lb. package 10c
Triumph Buckwheat—The very best quality; 3-lb. package 14c
Peerless Beef Extract—Superior quality; jar 19c
Marshall's Kippered Herring—Fancy Scotch fish; can 17c
Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder—Makes the finest desserts; fruit flavors, Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange; wine flavors, Port, Madeira and Sherry; pkge. 5c
Onions—Best Connecticut red Onions, basket 19c
Entire Wheat Flour—Best quality, 3-lb. pkg. 13c
Mixed Nuts—Fancy Mixed Nuts, lb., 13c.; 2 lbs. 25c

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The very best grades at extremely low prices.
Golden Tips Ceylon—Choicest pickings, packed in parchment-lined cartons; ¼ lb., 13c., ½ lb., 25c.; lb. 50c
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Choice No. 2 Tea—English Breakfast, Mixed and Oolong, lb. 25c
Best Mocha and Java Coffee—Lb. 28c
Very Best Santos Coffee—Lb. 15c
Butler's French Mustard—Best quality prepared; bottle 8c
East View Fruits—Peaches, Pears, Plums and Apricots, choice California, in heavy syrup; can 16c
Hominy—Fancy Southern, kiln dried; 2-lb. pkge. 5c

Mushrooms—1st Choix, extra fancy, can 23c
Mushrooms—Fine French, choice quality, can 19c
Peerless Sauce, equal to the finest imported Worcestershire, ¼-pint bottle 8c., pint bottle 13c
Table Salt—Extra quality, 4-lb. bag 4c
Yellow or White Meal—Best quality, Southern ground, 3-lb. bag 9c
Liberty Jams—Assorted, all choice fruits, jar 9c
English Mustard—Best quality, ¼-lb. can 10c
White Pepper—Fresh ground, finest quality, ¼-lb. can 10c
Black Pepper—Fresh ground, ¼-lb. can 8c
Peas—Fine early June Peas, new pack, 3 cans 25c
Lemon and Vanilla Extract—"Our Own" brand, bottle 9c
Blue Ribbon Jams—Absolutely pure, made from finest fresh fruits; assorted, jar 15c
Peerless Cocoa—Superior quality, rich, full flavor; ¼-lb. can 17c
New Orleans Molasses—Qt. bottle 12c
Golden Drip Syrup—Quart bottle 12c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar—Quart bottle 7c
Salmon—Purity Brand, fancy Sockeye, can 15c
Salmon—Best Red Alaska, 2 cans 25c
Sweet Potatoes—Best New Jersey Sweets, basket 15c
Blue Ribbon Baking Powder—Absolutely pure cream tartar, ¼-lb. can, 10c.; ½-lb. can, 18c.; 1-lb. can 35c

Crackers.
Pilot Wafer, Graham (red pkge.) and Butter Thins, pkge. 8c
Fig Newtons, Graham Wafers and Fruit Crackers, lb. 11c

Figs—Dates.
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Fancy Fard Dates, pkge. 7c

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1903.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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THE PANAMA DANGER.

Our entanglement with the Panama Canal undertaking has somewhat swiftly brought us to the point where we must either withdraw at once from the miserable business, or, shutting our ears to the voice of conscience and to the reproaches of civilized mankind, plunge on in the path of scandal, disgrace, and dishonor.

The revolt of the Isthmian States against the Government of Colombia and the setting up of a little republic there has been altogether too openly encouraged and foreshadowed in this country to permit any further dalliance on our part with the abandoned Panama Canal unless we have come to such a pitch of shamelessness that we are willing to give the world the right to say that we have for our own selfish ends despoiled a sister republic of a part of her territory. The overthrow of the Hawaiian Government was accomplished under the protection of American guns, as a consequence of intrigues carried on with American help and encouragement openly given. That transaction put a stain upon our name, a blot upon our reputation for international fair dealing won by a century of honorable neutrality. A situation of like nature and involving a like measure of infamy has been created on the Isthmus.

The successive steps in our policy which have betrayed us into this position will be readily recalled. Congress was upon the point of authorizing the President to undertake the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. The enemies of every Isthmian canal project, representing chiefly the transcontinental railroads of the United States, abetted by the American speculators who would profit by a sale of the French Canal Company's rights to the United States, persuaded the Nation's legislators to discard the Nicaragua route and begin negotiations with the Government of Colombia and the owners of the uncompleted Panama Canal. We came to terms with the Frenchmen, agreeing to pay them $40,000,000 for their concessions and property. We negotiated with the Government of Colombia a treaty in which we agreed to pay $10,000,000 for the right to build the canal. The treaty failed of ratification at Bogota. During the long wrangle in that capital the broadest hints were given from Panama Canal sources in this country that the Isthmian States would secede, set up a Government of their own, and make a treaty with us for the construction of the canal. If the hints were not based on knowledge of the arrangements already under way they at least gave evidence of remarkable foresight. The insurrection has broken out, an Isthmian republic has been proclaimed, the customary fighting ensues, and we, under our treaty obligations, must take part in it.

We cannot in honor and with safety to our reputation take part in the fighting unless we promptly proclaim, as we ought on other grounds to proclaim, our intention to have nothing further to do with the Panama Canal. In our treaty of 1846 with New Granada we guaranteed "positively and efficaciously to New Granada by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and in consequence the United States also guarantees in the same manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the same territory." The occurrence of a revolt and the steps taken to put it down would inevitably interrupt transit over the Panama Railroad. In the performance of our guarantee we must interfere. We have already interfered by protesting against the bombardment of Panama. Our marines will be landed, force will be employed. Whatever professions of neutrality between the contestants we may make, our interference actually does prevent the suppression of the revolt by the Colombian Government. We in fact give almost the greatest possible aid and comfort to the rebels. All the world will say that we got up this revolution, that we procured the establishment of the little republic because of Colombia's refusal to give us the right to build the canal. Our most solemn assertions of disinterested motives would be laughed at. We should be held guilty of an act of sordid conquest, of splitting the Republic of Colombia in two to carry out our canal policy. Were the Isthmian republic established, declared independent, and the canal constructed, we should then become charged with responsibilities for its existence and its conduct, which would threaten our peaceful relations with other nations. The European holders of Colombian bonds would be in a position to protest against the impairment of their security. If any nation across the sea were seeking a cause of quarrel with us they would have it ready at hand. Moreover, we should infinitely deepen and intensify the distrust with which all the Spanish-American republics now regard us. What face could we put on against their charges of selfishness if they could point to the spoliation of Colombia as an exhibition of our National spirit and purposes? Our interference on the Isthmus to prevent war and bloodshed is a matter of right and obligation. But we can interfere with clean hands and unsuspected motives only after disclaiming any purpose to proceed further with the Panama Canal.

Scandal, vexation, and delay have aided every step of our procedure in the ill-advised Panama Canal undertaking. The difference in cost and in engineering considerations is too slight to offset the perils to our peace and our reputation that attend further progress with the Panama undertaking. The American people prefer the Nicaragua route, they believe it to be superior, they want the canal constructed across the Isthmus at that point. Under the law of Congress it is probably the duty of the President, it is evidently within his discretion, to adopt definitively the Nicaraguan route and consign the Panama Canal to oblivion. Scandal has beset it throughout its history. That scandal now involves our Government. We must protect our good name.

EXPLAINING DEFEAT.

Fusion prophets reproached for their failure to foresee the magnificent triumph of Tammany may present the sufficient excuse that Satan had declined to honor them with his confidence. Foresight of a great community's intention to take such a backward step can be demanded of no good man. It depended on too many things with which it would have been almost sinful for him to be acquainted. But some wisdom after the event is properly expected.

It is not wisdom after the event to say, as has been said, that if an independent Democrat had been nominated in the place of Mayor Low he would have been elected. There is not the slightest ground for that assertion. Mr. Low was doubtless the strongest candidate who could have been named by the Fusion forces. An independent Democrat would have polled perhaps not much more than half the Republican vote. It is hard for a conscientious and churchgoing Republican to vote for a Democrat, but there are in the Republican Party in this city tens of thousands of voters who by sympathy, interest, and inclination tend always to give their support to Tammany against honest and worthy candidates nominated by any other organization. They have to be fairly cudgeled into supporting an independent Republican like Mr. STRONG or Mr. LOW. Had an independent Democrat been nominated this year they would have jumped the party fences and found congenial refuge in the bosom of Tammany. The most hideous feature of the problem of self-government in this city is that we stand between the huge Tammany party with its criminal propensities upon the one hand and the Republican Party upon the other, of which hardly more than half can be depended upon to support good government.

Nor is it wisdom after the event to say that the corporations have bought Tammany's way into power, or that anybody has bought Tammany's way into power. A small plurality might conceivably be bought in this city, but the business would be extremely dangerous. The buying of a plurality rising 60,000 is out of the question. That the corporations gave liberally may be assumed. That money was copiously spent in campaign work and to get out the vote is a matter of public knowledge. But that a plurality was secured by the direct buying of votes ought not to be asserted by anybody.

The figures tell the story. In 1901 Mr. Low received 296,050 votes; this year he received 251,289, a loss of 44,161 votes. In 1901 Mr. SHEPARD received 265,940 votes; this year Mr. MCCLELLAN received 314,906, a gain of 48,966. Mr. MCCLELLAN gains what Mr. Low loses, and a little more. Republican disloyalty may account for some part of this transfer of support, but the most of it unquestionably is due to the fact that Democrats deserting the Fusion cause have this year indulged themselves the luxury of voting for their regular party candidates. It is a Democratic victory brought about by a renewed interest in Democratic fortunes, and a renewed desire to see that party triumph in the State and Nation.

DEVERY.

For the marked inattention of the voters to the candidacy of Mr. DEVERY a clear explanation is found more easily than for any other phenomenon of this election. Those voters who by taste and inclination would naturally have been counted among the supporters of DEVERY, or who in an election on which nothing at all depended might have been delighted to vote for him for the mere joke of the thing, were in this year in no mood for mirth or fooling on election day. They had a very serious business on hand. They knew that DEVERY could not be elected, they were resolved that Low should not be elected through any want of diligence on their part. DEVERY'S petitions they signed with great cheerfulness, but the votes they cast were for MCCLELLAN. In their various vocations they feel the need of a Tammany Mayor. Self-interest compelled them to vote for the Tammany candidate.

Besides, in the election of MCCLELLAN do they not get everything they could have got by the election of DEVERY? These wide-awake persons voted for VAN WYCK in 1897, and got DEVERY. MCCLELLAN, of course, will not give them this particular DEVERY, but under the guidance of MURPHY and SULLIVAN may be trusted to give them something "equally as good."

Commissioner GREENE goes out. MCCLELLAN settled that even before he was elected. The man who goes in by the appointment of the Tammany Mayor will not stand in the way of "graft" and blackmail upon the one hand, nor upon the other will he turn an austere and Puritanic face upon persons who wish to follow in this city those unlawful pursuits from the immense gains of which the pockets of Tammany are filled. The pride of DEVERY may be hurt, but he will readily understand why his friends deserted him. Moreover, if he can find any joy in an administration of the Police Department after his own heart and his own method, he will within a few months have that consolation.

JEKYLL AND HYDE.

One reading, or, after a long interval, rereading STEVENSON'S weird tale, "The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with the results of Tuesday's election before him, would need no unusual elasticity of imagination to fancy that it is an allegory, and that it was intended to illustrate the proneness of communities made up of diverse and somewhat heterogeneous elements to oscillate between virtue and vice, between eagerness for reform and equal eagerness to relapse into a condition which quickly becomes intolerable, for the reason that vice, after all, is really the most unsatisfactory of human experiences. It cannot be denied, however, that it has its allurements.

Two years ago New York went wild with apparent delight over the downfall of Tammany and the promise of a clean and honest government. Our streets took on the aspect of an impromptu carnival, and the stranger within our gates would have been warranted in thinking that in the triumph of civic virtue over the organized forces of corruption the people of New York found cause for rejoicing as they might in the news of a great victory over a public enemy. What would he have thought on Tuesday night, when another impromptu carnival heralded the return of Tammany to power and the upbuilding work of the past two years was brushed aside as if it was merely a structure wrought in sand at low tide by children playing on the shore?

Perhaps he would have thought that the celebration was of a very different kind from that of two years ago; that the right-minded, virtuous citizens had retired to their homes to mourn, and that the underworld had belched forth its multitude of the lawless and debased to celebrate the inauguration of another saturnalia. But in this he would have been mistaken. The celebration of 1901 was very little different from that of 1903. Much the same thoughtless crowds filled the sidewalks and evoked pandemonium with horns, megaphones, and horse fiddles. Those who rejoiced in the promise of reform in local government seemed ready to rejoice just as noisily and enthusiastically over its downfall. The carnival meant very little in either case. The tension of a local canvass was over; those who liked the result were elated; those who did not, forgot their fears in the excitement of the moment and tooted their horns as loudly as the others. Obviously, as in 1901, the result reached was what a majority of those who care enough for their civic responsibilities to vote wanted and were prepared to celebrate.

Probably we must accept the unwelcome fact that in a community like that of New York we have the dual character of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. It wants reform when the conditions have become intolerable, but wearies of it quickly and reverts to vice as a relaxation. Fortunately there always remains a contingent of good citizens who do not forget and are not misled. To them Dr. Jekyll turns when wearied of the incubus of Mr. Hyde. Their work is not ended.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

For some months a special committee of the Municipal Civil Service Commission has been engaged on a revision of the rules with a view to making them more harmonious and simpler and more effective for the securing of the best material for appointments.

The committee consisted of the Chairman of the commission, Col. OGDEN, and Commissioners BANTA and SPENCER, who called to their aid Mr. GEORGE MCANENY, the former Secretary of the commission. The committee reported the result of its labors last month, and, after a public hearing, with some amendment the commission unanimously approved the plan of revision. The body of rules thus proposed is now in the hands of the Mayor, who will give a public hearing with reference to them at the City Hall on Tuesday, the 10th. His approval and that of the State Civil Service Commission are required before the rules go into force. The work is of the utmost importance, and, we believe, will decidedly promote the efficiency of the merit system in the city.

SOME OF THE LAW'S DELAYS.

It came out in the public hearing by Gov. ODELL'S commission to inquire into the causes of the delays in the administration of the courts that the fault is by no means always with the Judges. Calendar Clerk LYON of New York testified that in the last seven years nearly 10,000 more cases had been added to the calendar than had been disposed of. The congestion in Kings County is about as bad.

One trouble undoubtedly is the lack of a sufficient number of Judges. But testimony was given that when the courts were opened in the middle of September instead of the first of October, it was found that the lawyers were not ready, only twenty-four cases being tried in all seven parts of the Supreme Court in the two extra weeks thus obtained. There was also a considerable number of cases on the calendar that would not be called, but these had been shelved and would not be placed again on the day calendar except on motion. From which it appears that there is a considerable amount of human nature among the learned men devoted to the practice of the law, and that they sometimes take advantage of the necessary ignorance of their customers as to the "mystery" of the profession to waste time, or, rather, to gain time for those pursuits that engage their enlightened attention in vacation.

THE FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

The German Emperor is certainly possessed of a marvelous imagination. In a recent speech at Kuestrin, after reviewing two very dissimilar lives of illustrious Germans, he said, by way of an impressive moral:

We must learn from such lives respect for our superiors and obedience to the crown and parental influence. From these qualities spring patriotism and subordination of the personal "Ego" to the well-being of the community, which is what is needed in these days.

The impression has obtained in some quarters that the Ego in the Cosmos of the German Emperor has experienced a somewhat abnormal development, and that not by its subordination but by giving it the fullest possible expansion in at least three and perhaps four dimensions of space is he seeking the well-being of the community. He is perhaps the most highly individualized young man of modern Europe. The remarkable quality of his imagination consists in his ability to see himself in a very different aspect from that in which he stands revealed to what one of our own Presidents described as "all the world and the rest of mankind." It may be assumed that he attaches very little importance to, and perhaps seeks to subordinate, the mental traits which distinguish him as probably the ablest and most capable of living monarchs. On the other hand, he exaggerates, and keeps constantly in evidence, a disposition to give first importance to the artificialities of his royal and imperial state, which are matters of small and constantly diminishing value. This is a trick of the imagination, no doubt. If it should ever dawn upon him as a concept of new truth that Kings are the servants of the people and that in the obedience of the crown to the enlightened public sentiment of a wise and progressive nation is found the condition which, under monarchical institutions, makes in the highest degree for the well-being of the community, the German Emperor would perhaps be less picturesque and a good deal less interesting, but a great deal more practical and incomparably more useful.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New Yorkers in the past as now have disagreed among themselves about most things, conceivable and inconceivable, but they have never been of more than one mind as to the supremely important relation of the city's harbor to the city's prosperity and its very existence, and though they have been a little more enthusiastic on propositions for the improvement of the harbor and its facilities when the Federal Government was to pay the expenses than when the money was to come out of their own pockets, yet there never was a time when their attention and indignation were not at the command of anybody who said with authority that the harbor was suffering injury. What seems to be a chance for the display of this characteristic is given by The Marine Journal, which, under the heading of "A Startling Fact," says: "Long before the contractors have completed their work of digging the forty-five-foot channel from the Narrows to sea at the entrance of this harbor, it will be necessary for the Government to invite bids to deepen the entrance to this channel from the ocean that is now being filled up by dumping the refuse from the city outside of Sandy Hook Lightship. Recently a Sandy Hook pilot reported the depth of water in several places south-southwest and south-southeast from the lightship, within a radius of three-fourths of a mile, to be seven and one-half fathoms at a cast where from eleven and one-half to sixteen fathoms are given on the chart. This is filling the ocean entrance to this great port up with a rapidity that requires immediate attention. Seven and one-half fathoms means forty-five feet, the same that the new channel is to be. If dumping goes on outside as at the present time the depth will be much less than that when the new channel is completed." Now how about this? It has been generally supposed that dumping of the city's rejections both in and outside its harbor had ceased some time ago, and yet The Marine Journal, which ought to know, speaks of the evil as though it were a continuing one.

—Recent events were hardly of a character to make this a favorable moment to suggest an extension of New York's already far-flung boundaries, and yet the very unfavorableness of the moment has brought the suggestion to mind. It was this way: An observer of things in general, who had occasion yesterday morning, as he does most mornings, to come into the city from one of its northern suburbs, could not help noticing that all the commuters around him were vehemently discussing the results not of the elections held in the little towns in which they had voted the day before, but in New York, the city of innumerable opportunities and a few great prizes, where every one of them earned the money that supported his suburban home—the city with the interests and welfare of which all of them instinctively identified his own. Yet, as things are, none of these men can directly influence the municipal government of the place where, in one way or another, all of them pay taxes, and they are, in effect, disfranchised except as regards the small affairs of an unrecognized annex or extension of the metropolis. There seems to be something wrong about such a situation. The commuting class, while possessed of no special wisdom or virtue, and entertaining political opinions of every sort, good, bad, and indifferent, is composed for the most part of reputable citizens with good average intelligence, and New York has a considerable, if not a full, right to such protection as there is in their votes. Of course, they cannot be allowed to vote both in the city and in the suburbs, and if they are to vote only in one, it must be as now, in the suburbs, but why should the suburbs not be a legal, as they are an actual, part of the city? Why, that is, should not the actual and legal social unit be coterminous, and all the land inhabited by those who are and feel themselves New Yorkers be New York? These are questions to be considered, rather than answered, and, while the consideration is going on, it will be well to remember that the commuter is politically almost as ineffectual in the suburb as in the city. He votes on the parochial issues, but he doesn't really care about them, and only in rare cases does he take any part in formulating them. It's all a puzzle, and very difficult of solution. Perhaps an especially sensitive and stern conscience would forbid its possessor to live in the country while his heart and purse are in the city.

—It takes some effort to tap the fount of tears for the widow whose letter, printed on this page yesterday, told how she had invested the savings of years, her all, in twenty shares of "steel common" when that interesting commodity was selling at 50¼, and now finds herself possessed of little more than a turn for sarcastic criticism of Mr. CARNEGIE. To the sarcasm we do not particularly object, and the tale undoubtedly has its elements of real pathos, but your correspondent should remember that she still has exactly what she bought—a measurable though minute interest in such profits as the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation may see fit to pay out as dividends to holders of the common stock after meeting all other obligations. Had she known enough about Wall Street securities of this class to warrant unadvised investment in them, the fact that at the time she bought her shares they were paying 4 per cent. and selling at 50 would have given her all the notice she needed that she was taking large chances for the sake of an 8 per cent. return on her money. The price and the interest, taken together, were clear warning that the investment was not an investment, but a speculation, if not a gamble, and when a widow who has saved up $1,000 by twelve years of "hard labor among the poor," whatever that may mean, risks it all on an obvious "flier in the Street," her subsequent mishaps excite a sympathy which—which has its limitations. That the merits of "steel" at 50 were vaunted by men in whose honor she trusted does, indeed, go some distance toward justifying our correspondent's indignant irony, but if she were charitable she would shorten the distance a bit because of the fact that lack of prescience does not always convict of mendacity. It is just possible that some of those who commended the stock believed what they said—which was, after all, little more than that it promised well at the time. And it certainly did that—it promised extremely well!

—Another feminine correspondent of ours protests against a wholly imaginary hushing-up of the recent accusations that hazing still exists at Annapolis. With all that she says about hazing we cordially agree, but so do the naval authorities, both at Annapolis and at Washington, and she need only read the papers from day to day to see that the accused cadets have been put on trial for their professional lives, that the trials are proceeding steadily and sternly, as fast as the law allows, and that judgment will soon be pronounced. She need have no fear that the sentences inflicted, in case of conviction, will not be severe enough. Beyond any reasonable question it is the official determination that hazing at the two war academies must cease. The dubious benefits of such private discipline as the cadets have been in the habit of exercising over each other have been weighed against its many and serious evils, and by formal announcement hazing has been condemned and abolished. Only the ghost of it lingers, and the boy who now submits to persecution has only himself to blame.

A WHIRLPOOL OF TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frightful condition of that vortex of New York—the intersecting lines of travel on Broadway, Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street, and Thirty-third Street—has become a terrible peril to the multitudes who daily have to cross and recross anywhere in the area of this whirlpool of an overloaded metropolitan transportation. I have seen several serious accidents (and they occur every day) at this danger point, and have myself been so often exposed to being knocked down, run over, trampled upon, or crushed to death by the whirling masses of flying trucks, vans, pushcarts, automobiles, auto cars, trams, trolley cars, bicycles, express wagons, and the collisions between any and all of these, that I have considered my ways in order to insure my future safety in crossing between any two points of this intricate and endless spider web, in whose converging lines everything is in motion, and where, in its centre, death lurks for the unfortunate who becomes bewildered in its meshes. My life is at stake; and "what will not man do for his life"? I therefore take the liberty of using your far-reaching lines to call any one's attention who has authority to correct it to this high-pressure danger point, and incidentally to suggest an easy way to greatly reduce it.

The reason for this powerful congestion lies in but a few facts. The centring lines of flow in the general transportation are contained in but three obstructing points. These are not traversed by the stream, but by their location give such a check to its continuous motion as to strongly remind one of a Brahma pumping system, so spasmodic is the progress of the stream. These three points, or places, are the little acute-angled triangles whose apexes form the centre of the great vortex of our up-town commerce. As two of these little inclosed spaces are the resting places of statues of Horace Greeley and Mr. Dodge, they are not likely to be removed at present. The third point, to which I would call special attention, is one that could easily be removed, and without detriment to any person or interest centred there. By its absence opportunity would be given for a new overflow of commerce that is now threatened by permanent obstruction, and which must be now seized to prevent a total congestion when Thirty-fourth Street shall have become the only outlet for the vast influx which will be forthcoming from the new Pennsylvania Railroad distributing station, whose natural radiation begins at the danger point at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. Here is the mouth of the river of commerce through which the great bulk of transportation from west to east must pass.

The flow of commerce can be likened in some respects to the flow of moving water. It is compressed by its banks, (pavements, sidewalks,) its reefs, (railroad lines filled with stopped cars,) its passing ships, (vehicles,) its misplaced buoys, (human beings,) and its rocks, engorgements, moles, wharves, channels, and outspread deltas. The difference between moving water and the tides and crosstides of commerce lies, however, in this essential particular—that water can heap itself up under pressure, or deepen its channels, or widen its outlets. But this cannot be the case in a permanent, flat, paved roadway bounded by pavements and filled with vehicles moving in opposite directions. They can obey no laws of movement; they are operated by human wills, or corporations which act as if they possessed the thoroughfares, and for their own convenience and profit.

There is, however, still one last loop hole of escape from the present and future congestion. It is to round the corners of the streets where the latter debouch into this maelstrom of commerce. Take away, for instance, the heap of rubbish which incumbers the southeast corner of Macy's vast establishment, and which for months has been lying there waiting for some cataclysm of nature to remove it, for it seems it cannot be removed by any method known to the owner. This property is but a few yards square, so small that the owner can (it seems to me) only erect a lighthouse or sink a well upon it. But a small rock can pierce the back of a man-of-war upon whose free movement the fate of a nation may hang.

The filling up of this deep opening and the rounding of the corner of the street would allow of the free escape of congested vehicles passing from Thirty-fourth Street up or down Broadway, Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street, and Thirty-third Street, and which have to move now between the two stationary barrier reefs of trolley cars which stop upon the pavement crossings and block the traffic of a city.

This problem would not be a difficult one to solve. Had the city authorities shown even the slightest inclination to relieve the pressure at this point, which would be the case in any well-regulated government, they could imitate the methods prevalent in European capitals, and immediately buy or condemn and expropriate this encysted mote in our city's eye. How little must we impress foreigners who visit New York with our capacity to govern a great city!

ONE WHO GOVERNS HIMSELF.

New York, Nov. 2, 1903.

CAPT. GIBSON'S SERVICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was recently announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers that at a meeting of the Central Federated Union a circular was read which in part demanded the discharge of Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson. It most certainly would appear that this circular and the demand included therein is the work of a malcontent, as there is no animosity existing with the employes of the department against their Deputy Commissioner, Capt. F. M. Gibson, but on the contrary they honor, respect, and regard him as an acquisition to any administration of this city's Government, whether it be Democratic or Fusion, as he has proved for the past years in the department in which he now serves. To his efforts is largely due the high moral standing of its discipline to-day, and the facilities now in operation there. In his dealing with the public, and the tremendous body of men under his supervision in his present service in the Department of Street Cleaning of the Greater New York, with his usual decision and force he has endeared himself to all. Character and service that make men great. No man had less privileges than he, and no one more nobly used his opportunities.

With his large vision, wise foresight, and courage of initiative, no task is too great for him to take up, even in the face of the most difficult problem. His courage and zeal never wane, yet he bears himself with a modesty as noteworthy as his courage. He sets a high standard and follows it with a most accurate pace. He has embodied real accomplishment in the story of his life. Like a great General, nothing is impossible with him. The great, strong, and mighty feature in him is that he refuses to subscribe to or indorse anything that is not right or fair, in his dealings between the individual and the taxpayer. This is the commendation that each and every member of the great force in his department will give him to-day. As an officer of the Department of Street Cleaning I feel it my duty to protest against an attempted assault upon the record of an able and highly efficient executive, as well as to word the sentiment of the other members of our department.

W. F.

New York, Nov. 2, 1903.

THE BOOTH FAMILY QUARREL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Generally speaking, death brings together friends who by some unhappy misunderstanding have been separated. The lamentable accident to Consul Emma Booth-Tucker afforded an opportunity of cementing divided lives, and forever breaking down the barriers which distressing misconceptions had erected. But from THE TIMES'S report of yesterday's proceedings no one can think other than that Commander Ballington Booth was treated with designed discourtesy. He waited for three quarters of an hour to view the remains of one who had been the pole star of his life. Why was he not received with open arms, with a cordiality becoming Christian workers? Why should anything have been allowed to occur that would add sorrow to an already broken spirit? He came to see the remains of a devoted sister, that was all.

Once they were children, played together, sat together by their mother's side, learned from the same lips the lessons which made them great. Then at the close of her magnificent life, when one might have supposed that Col. Higgins would have gone out of his way (?) and said, "My dear brother, you differ from us and we from you. We may not think alike, but this grief is our joint heritage, and we mingle our tears." And leading the stricken brother to the casket he might have said, "Adieu, sister, until the morning of the resurrection, when we shall rejoice together in an eternal, unchanging love."

The opportunity has forever passed away, and can never be renewed. But the Colonel will live long enough to know that he has incurred the Divine displeasure—that his conduct was altogether unlike Christ.

REV. W. H. WEEKS,
Chaplain City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
New York, Nov. 3, 1903.

NUGGETS.

That Was All.

Mr. McCorkle—This statue you speak of was an equestrian one, was it?

Mrs. McCorkle—No, it was just a man on horseback.—Detroit Free Press.

Department Store Courtesies.

Floor Walker—Ah, good day, Madam. Call again.

Mrs. Outertown—I will, thank ye. An' you-uns must come ter see us!—Chicago News.

His Duties in the Bank.

Ethel—That young man that goes around with Myrtle is quite impressive looking.

Maude—Yes, he works for a bank.

Ethel—What is he, paying teller or cashier?

Maude—Well, I think he only does the sweeping and the errands now.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Tested the Count's Love.

Edyth—Yes, you see she told the Count that her father's partner had robbed him of nearly all his wealth, just to test his love for her.

Mayme—And then?

Edyth—He asked her for a letter of introduction to the daughter of her father's partner.—Chicago News.

Asserted His Freedom.

"Well," said Tom, sleepily, to his roommate, "did you solve that puzzle?"

"No," snapped Dick, as he got ready for bed.

"Huh! You said you'd solve it if you had to stay up all night to do it."

"Well, I didn't have to stay up all night. This is a free country."—Philadelphia Press.

THE COLORADO PIONEERS.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

In the heat and the dust of the alkali plains,
Over desolate stretches of sand,
They trudged by the side of the slow-moving trains,
The bullwhip and rifle in hand.
Their eyes they had fixed on the wonderful West,
Its stories delighted their ears,
And hope had a nest in each resolute breast
Of those heroes, our brave pioneers.

They knew of the dangers that clung to the trail
That led o'er the desert's bleak waste
And, armed with a courage that never could fail,
Those dangers they fearlessly faced.
They slept 'neath the stars by the fire's fitful light
Or watched o'er the grass-feeding steers
When red peril lurked in the shadows of night
In wait for those brave pioneers.

The great Land of Promise they fought for was won,
And victory flushed their brown cheeks
When they saw the red rays of the evening sun
Light up the proud heads of the peaks.
Their grief lips ware reeking with song at the dawn,
The echoes were dancing with cheers,
As the mountains in view seemed to beckon them on
To the home of the brave pioneers.

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Long years have rolled by since they halted for rest
At the end of their wearisome tramp;
A city of grandeur, the pride of the West,
Now stands on the site of their camp.
And dimmed is the light of once keen-flashing eyes
As, ripe with the fullness of years,
They wait for the call to the trail to the skies
That is blazed for our brave pioneers.

MME. WIEHE'S NEW PLAYS

A Fresh Curtain Raiser and a Little Tragedy of Columbine, Pailasse, and Arlequin.

"L'Homme Aux Poupees" and "Souper d'Adieu" Remain on the Bill.

The most piquant and charming Danish actress in a new rôle and a charming rôle! The bill of French plays at the Vaudeville Theatre was changed last night, the curtain raiser "Gros Chagrin" (in which Mme. Wiehe did not appear) and the sensational little mimodrame of "Le Main" (in which she appeared so well) being replaced by two new pieces.

The new curtain raiser, "Tic & Tic," (in which again Mme. Wiehe does not appear,) is averred by the programme to be by Mr. Ferandy, who, in view of the many typographical errors in the bill, is probably to be identified with M. de Ferandy, the distinguished actor of the Théâtre Française who has lately been so prominent as the old dechat in Mirbeau's "Les Affairs sont les Affaires." It is a little duologue, a farce of mistaken identity. A young man who stutters is being married off by his parents to a young woman who has also an affliction which is as yet unnamed. He happens by mistake into the room of a young wife and occupies himself in trying to discover what her peculiar tic may be. The complications, if of a conventional order, are amusing enough. In the end he discovers that the young woman he is in search of lives above, and when he learns that she also is a stutterer he flees incontinently. The parts are well taken by Mlle. Norg and M. de Ber.

Mme. Wiehe's new piece is the little Viennese tragedy "Columbine," by M. E. Korn, which was played in the German two years ago at the Irving Place Theatre by Frau Odilion. It is the old story of Columbine and Harlequin in a setting of modern life. Columbine, a Viennese dancer, is pleasure-loving and extravagant, and goes through her husband Paillasse's fortune in addition to her salary. Then she yields to the advances of Baron Arlequin, and accepts a thousand-franc note. Paillasse has stolen money to supply Columbine's extravagance, but when he discovers her infidelity shoots himself.

This little tragedy gives scope for an excellent portraiture of pathos and despair by M. Max Charlier, already favorably known as the doll-loving husband in "L'Homme aux Poupees." As Columbine Mme. Wiehe reveals again her fresh and authentic spirit of piquant, gnomelike levity and fantastic humor. The soul of soulless joyance could not be more charmingly portrayed. The clever mimodrame "L'Homme aux Poupees" and the delicious character sketch, "Souper d'Adieu" remain in the bill, and with the two new pieces make up a most thoroughly enjoyable evening. No one who has a little—ever so little—French and an eye for spirited and perfected art can afford to miss Mme. Wiehe in any of her little plays and mimodrames.

MME. PATTI'S SECOND CONCERT

Another Large Audience Hears Her at Carnegie Hall in Somewhat Better Voice.

Mme. Patti made her second appearance in this "last farewell" tour of hers yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. There was another large audience present, and though it consisted principally of women, it was able and willing to send forth a large volume of applause for the famous singer. She was in somewhat better spirits than she was at her first appearance, had more of her old-time sprightliness, and accentuated the little graces and smiling surprise which are a traditional part of her attitude toward her hearers, though it must be said that they became her better in other years than they do now. More gratifying, however, to her old-time admirers and to her present would-be admirers was the more significant fact that in her first songs at least she seemed to be in better voice, her tones sounded fresher and appeared to be more surely under control, fuller in volume, and the voice in its middle portions better in quality than on Monday evening. She chose to sing first two airs that are of the kind shown by the experience of that evening to be best adapted to the present state of her vocal powers—songs of a sustained character and demanding no brilliancy of florid vocal ornamentation. They were "Voi che Sapete," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," which appeared upon the programme, and Handel's air, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," which was the expected extra piece to follow it. In these a fine cantabile style, finished phrasing, pure beauty of tone, and significant nuance are what are needed. Mme. Patti can approximate more nearly to commanding them than she can the agility, brilliancy, and bravura which she once possessed in equal measure. The result was that her "Voi che Sapete" had elements of beauty and of charm that were not foreshadowed in her previous performances. She put a sincere attempt at characteristic expressiveness into that as well as into Handel's air. Her higher notes were again unpleasant in quality and produced by obvious effort; seldom does she venture to attempt such a note "piano."

There is still beauty in much of the middle register. It was in the second part of the programme that disappointment was most poignantly renewed. The jewel song from "Faust" was the number that appeared in print. She was only moderately successful in her attempt to reproduce the light-hearted impulsiveness and vitality that are embodied in the music, and her performance of the vocal ornamentation was lacking in finish and sparkle. The trills were short in duration and subdued in tone, the runs delivered with caution rather than with dash, and again the high notes were far from pure in their quality. Fatigue was already manifest in Mme. Patti's singing when she came back for the additions proper to this number of the programme, and "Robin Adair" and "Home, Sweet Home," as she sang them, especially the latter, were divided into very short phrases, separated by frequent breaths. The concert as a whole changed in no essential point the judgment compelled by Mme. Patti's disclosure on Monday evening, and the feeling of regret that such a thing should be. Her warmest admirers, and those who can best appreciate what a wonderful thing her art was in the long years of its prime, are the very ones who must most deeply lament the exhibition of it, and of her, at this time.

The orchestra was dispensed with at yesterday's concert, but there was, as before, a large number of pieces upon the programme, before and after Mme. Patti's appearances, by the concert company that accompanies her. Some of these might have been interesting under different surroundings, where notice was more likely to be given them, but were of a kind that could not possibly have engaged the attention of the people who came to hear and see Mme. Patti. Such, for instance, were Wider's "Humoresque" for violin, violoncello, and piano; the terzetto by the eighteenth century composer, Carafa, for contralto, tenor, and baritone, and Spechler's song from "Der Trompeter von Säkkingen."

LADIES SHOW PRIZE DOGS

Fair Exhibitors Appear in the Ring with Their Pets.

Wire-Haired Terrier from San Francisco One of the Surprises—Mrs. Lennox Triumphs Over Mrs. Belmont's Bulldog.

Nearly a thousand dogs passed muster before the critical eyes of the judges yesterday in Madison Square Garden. The second day of the Ladies' Kennel Association's show was characterized by greater rivalry and greater interest than on the preceding day. The attendance was much larger, the number of spectators assuming the dignity of a crowd early in the afternoon. The seats overlooking the arena were for the most part unoccupied, the crowd preferring to mass itself about the judging rings, where a close watch could be had of the dogs as they entered the sawdust-covered squares, and where the blue-ribbon victors could be scanned more satisfactorily as they emerged with their owners.

There was a prodigious amount of knowing talk about the ring, and a casual spectator might imagine that almost every other person was a past master in discerning the technical points that contribute to the success of a dog in a show. The standard of the dogs is so high that in many classes it was plain to see the judges had no easy task to pick the best. A marked illustration of this was seen when the Scottish terriers began to line up before James Mortimer. No uglier little brutes than these terriers are in the entire exhibit, the bristly growth of short hair about their long faces making them resemble the pictures of "Weary Willies" frequently seen in comic papers. Yet in this case ugliness was beauty, and nearly all underatood that the proper thing to do when before a judge is to hold up the tail, one favorable point in their favor at the start.

A dozen puppies, frisky little villains, came out in the first class, five being shown by women. The first weeding out reduced the number to six, Mrs. D. W. Evans, Secretary of the association, being one of the unfortunates who was not allowed a second chance. The remaining six were then sent around the sawdust ring at a merry pace, their owners tripping along after them as though indulging in some parlor game. The humor of the situation, however, was scarcely thought of for the dog-colored object of consideration. Finally three were left, and the crowd was pleased that two of them were exhibited by women. After over fifteen minutes of this strenuous work and microscopic inspections by Judge Mortimer a shaggy little dog from Missouri, entered by the Misses Keasbey and shown by a young lady, secured first prize. It was stated that he was valued at $500. Harry Lacy's English dog, brought over for the show and valued at $1,000, was placed second, while Mrs. E. H. Seagrave of Wakefield, Mass., got the third ribbon.

In the adjoining ring there was really as much interest, chiefly, however, among women, for the toy dogs were being taught their manners before their judges, the rival owners hopeful that their little pets would show up well and win a prize. For some of these dogs, notably the Yorkshire terriers, the sawdust covering of the floor was too vulgar for the dear animals to touch. In fact, the long hair with which they are covered fell so far below their feet that the hair brush would have been kept busy all the rest of the day had they been placed on anything else than the floor of a polished table. As it was most of the exhibitors, one being a large, stout man, kept the little brushes going over the smooth mantle of hair incessantly. Mr. George S. Thomas, who had several entries in these classes, captured some of the blue ribbons, and Mrs. Benjamin Talmage also a number.

Mrs. William Lennox of this city, with her French bulldog, Richelieu, made a clean sweep in all the classes it was shown, getting four firsts. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's bulldog Dollar was relegated to second place in the limit class. Mrs. Henry C. Kelley of Fishkill won most of the blue ribbons in the greyhound classes.

Samuel Frothingham and Harry Peters were hot rivals in beagles each winning a number of blue ribbons. Mr. Peters, however, had the better of it in the winners' classes, for he won both with his Windholme Matchless and Windholme Bangle. In both events the entries of William Rockefeller of the Rock Ridge Kennels got the reserve. Mr. Peters's Windholme Bangle is an English importation, and is called the finest beagle probably in America. The dog has won countless honors in English shows, and had no difficulty in leading all competitors yesterday.

Another dog that earned unusual honors and in one of the sensations of the show was the wire-haired fox terrier Wandee Coastguard, owned by C. M. Harley of San Francisco. This was not the only wire-haired terrier that won for Mr. Harley, but the fact that Coastguard won in all of his classes, beating the old-time champion, Hands Up, and the champion entries from the Belnonk Kennels, was one of the most notable events of the day. The dog is now being favorably talked of as winner of the cup for the best dog in the show. George Raper handled the dog, and did it to perfection. The terrier was bred by the Duchess of Newcastle, whose kennels of fox terriers are among the best in England, and she owns the champion team of wire-haired terriers. A new entry of the Belnonk Kennels won in the big classes for bitches. The winner was just brought over from England, and at a cost, it is said, of over $2,000.

Mrs. Richard Harding Davis won the blue with her bulldog Crossroads Ramsey Penfold in the class for puppies. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, with his fine string of entries, carried off a number of the more important prizes, but in the winners' class for dogs William J. Coleman beat the Lawson entry. George S. Mead, S. F. Lewis and Charles G. Carter were among the chief winners in the pointer classes.

The Bay View Kennels of Pembroke, Ont., were prominent victors in English setters. G. G. Hamill beat the Belwonk Kennels in the winners' class for Irish terriers. Winthrop Rutherfurd's entry, his superb smooth fox terrier Warren Daunt, captured three firsts, including the open and winners' classes, and the Sabine Kennels won in most of the dog classes. Winthrop Rutherfurd also won all the prizes in the classes for collies, his star entry, Wetherborough Veto, securing five of the best ribbons awarded.

Superintendent Oldham stated that the health of the dogs is better at this time than in any previous show. There is not a single case of sickness, and he claims this is due to the excellent condition in which the animals were brought to the Garden.

MRS. R. G. INGERSOLL'S CLAIM.

She Seeks to Establish an Attorney's Lien for $95,000 Against the Davis Estate.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—An interesting case in the United States Circuit Court to-day was that of the bill of Mrs. Eva Ingersoll of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., widow of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, to establish an attorney's lien for $95,000 for services performed by Ingersoll as counsel for the contestants in the celebrated contest over the will of Andrew J. Davis, the "Montana copper king."

The hearing was on the motion of the plaintiff that J. H. Layson, the special administrator of the Davis estate, be restrained from paying over the shares of the persons who were parties to the alleged contract by which Ingersoll was employed, and also upon demurrers which defendants have filed to the bill. The defendants are Henry A. Root and Joseph A. Corey, two contesting heirs. They claim that the court here has no jurisdiction in the case on the ground that it is an attempt to stay the probate proceedings in Montana, and because Ingersoll's contract was conditional upon his defeat of the Davis will and the acquirement by the contestants of their shares in the estate. Neither of these conditions, they claim, was fulfilled.

Decision in the case was reserved by Judge Putnam.

SALE OF NOTABLE DWELLING.

Chicago Man Buys Former Home of Brazilian Prince on West End Avenue.

Announcement was made yesterday of the sale of the dwelling 918 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, which achieved a considerable degree of fame several years ago as the home of a Brazilian Prince—Dom Eugenio Faria Gonzales de Teixeira by name and incidentally Marquis of Aguila Branca.

The present seller is Mrs. Anna D. Weeks and the buyer John A. Armbruster of Chicago. The house is five stories in height and stands on a lot 20.9 by 90 feet. The agents who put through the deal, the United States Realty Trust, report that the price was $75,000.

YOUNG BRIDE'S ODD STORY.

Took Poison When "Willie" Did Not Go Back for Coat He Left as Token of His Return.

Mary Curtis, seventeen years old, of Manhattan is a prisoner at the City Hospital, Jersey City, on a charge of having attempted suicide Tuesday night. Not until noon yesterday was she able to give an account of herself, and then she told the police a strange story.

She said that a year ago she made the acquaintance of a young man, who visited her home frequently, yet she only knew him as "Willie." He never told her his full name. On Sunday night she left home with "Willie" to take a walk and he induced her to go to a hotel near the Brooklyn Bridge. There she drank a cocktail and a glass of beer. When she recovered it was Monday morning. "Willie" told her they had been married the night before.

Believing his statement, she sent a telegram to her mother announcing her marriage. Then she and "Willie" went to Jersey City, where they hired a furnished room at 68 Wayne Street. At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon "Willie" told her he would have to go to New York to get some money. She accused him of intending to desert her, and to prove he was acting in good faith he left his vest and overcoat in her custody. She read one of Laura Jean Libbey's novels until after 8 o'clock. Then, becoming convinced that "Willie" had really deserted her, she went to a drug store and bought the paris green with which she had tried to kill herself.

The police found in the pocket of the overcoat "Willie" left papers addressed to William Barrymore. The New York police have been asked to look for him.

Miss Curtis's mother and sister, who visited the girl at the City Hospital, made no statement.

HOTEL GUESTS' FIRE SCARE.

Crossing of Alarm Wires Caused Hasty Exits from the Park Avenue and Called the Firemen.

An alarm of fire caused the 500 guests in the Park Avenue Hotel last evening to rush to the street, some scantily dressed, and it was more than half an hour before the management and the firemen could convince them that there was no danger. The crossing of wires was the cause of the excitement and the ringing of the fire alarm bells on all the floors of the hotel.

The alarm was rung shortly after 9 o'clock. On every floor the fire bells rang loudly, and the guests ran excitedly out of their rooms to the elevators. The boys in charge of the elevators informed them that there was no fire, but they rushed into the cars and demanded to be taken to the ground floor. Then they ran into the street. Many of the women had hurriedly dressed and were without hats and coats. Some of the men were coatless and hatless and asked where the fire was.

When the excitement was at its height fire engines, trucks, and the water tower assembled in front of the hotel, and the firemen rushed into the building. Battalion Chief Ross arrived and upon investigation found that some wires had been crossed. He thought that rats had eaten off the insulation.

COLONIAL CLUBHOUSE SOLD.

Bid in at Foreclosure Sale by a Member for $210,000.

The foreclosure sale of the Colonial Clubhouse at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-second Street, conducted yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly, resulted in the purchase of the property by Robert E. Dowling on a bid of $210,000.

This figure was just sufficient to satisfy the claims against the building, the amount of the judgment in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society being $196,198, besides unpaid taxes of nearly $10,500.

Mr. Dowling is a member of the Colonial Club, and after the sale said that while he had made the purchase solely in an individual capacity it is very probable that a lease will be arranged so that the club can continue in undisturbed possession of the property.

Call to the Rev. Albert Schlieder.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 4.—The congregation of the Montclair Heights Reformed Church, from which the Rev. C. W. Gulick resigned to accept a call from the North Reformed Church, Newark, as an assistant to Dr. J. T. Vance, has unanimously called the Rev. Albert Schlieder of Hurley, N. Y., who has been acting as a supply. Mr. Schlieder expects to come here permanently in December.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Because of the prominence of the name "Sherlock Holmes" in the advertisements of "The Sign of the Four" at the West End Theatre next week, Charles Frohman's lawyers, Howe & Hummel, were hastily summoned and told to take action against Weber & Fields and to get an injunction against the production of the play if necessary. In the advertisements the statement was made that Walter Edwards would appear as Sherlock Holmes in "The Sign of the Four." Since Mr. Frohman has the play "Sherlock Holmes" copyrighted, he evidently considered this an infringement. Accordingly, Weber & Fields received a letter yesterday from Mr. Frohman's lawyers saying that an injunction would be sought. The matter is not yet settled, though Weber & Fields claim that they will produce the play as advertised, since the famous detective of fiction is only a character in the play and does not give his name to it.

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All during the week of the Horse Show the Professional Women's League will hold a bazaar and entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Myrtle, the East, and the Colonial Rooms have been reserved. This is said to be the first time that private parlors have ever been reserved at the Waldorf during the week of the Horse Show; the members of the league caught the management and signed the contract before Mr. Boldt realized that the week was coincident with that of the fashionable event at the Madison Square Garden. It is the week beginning Nov. 16.

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Henry B. Harris has engaged Edith Barker to appear in "What's the Matter with Susan?" with Alice Fischer. Miss Barker is now acting with Andrew Mack in "Arrah-na-Pogue."

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Homer Lind announces that the opening matinée of his Mederspiel Company will take place not on Nov. 10, as first announced, but one week later, on Nov. 17.

Lederer Wins in Action Over Play.

Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an injunction restraining Jacob J. Rosenthal from producing the play "The Telephone Girl," on the ground that the Lederer Amusement Company is the sole owner of the right to produce the comedy, and that Rosenthal, having failed to carry out his agreement in regard to the payment of royalties, was deprived of any rights he may have enjoyed in the premises.

DOWIE IN CARNEGIE HALL.

About 600 Persons Gather There to Hear Him Preach.

"Elijah III." established his base of operations last night in Carnegie Hall, where for an hour and a half he held an unusually quiet meeting.

About 600 persons, mostly women, occupied seats on the floor of the house, while perhaps seventy-five more were in the balconies when the "Prophet" appeared on the platform. Beside him sat three of the officers of his Host, and on his left was a choir consisting of a dozen Dowieites.

"Elijah" announced that the only other meetings he would hold in this city "for the present and perhaps for two years to come," would take place in Carnegie Hall to-morrow and Sunday.

New York Bankers Returning.

The Bankers' Special of the New York Central, which left New York Oct. 13 for the Pacific Coast and Southern California, reached Buffalo yesterday morning on its return trip, and stopped for the day at Niagara Falls, reaching New York early this morning.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY

Marriage of Miss Helen E. Francis to Eugene Warren.

Takes Place Before a Large Assemblage at Troy—Wedding Gifts from All Over the World.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Nov. 4.—The marriage of Miss Helen Evans Francis, daughter of Charles S. Francis, ex-United States Minister to Greece, Roumania, and Servia, and proprietor of The Troy Times, to Eugene Warren, son of George B. Warren, ex-Mayor of Troy, occurred at St. John's Episcopal Church at noon to-day in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage.

The Rev. Henry R. Freeman, rector of the church, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Harriet Francis, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Francis, Miss Jessie Mann, daughter of Francis N. Mann; Miss Helen Voorhees of Philadelphia, daughter of Theodore Voorhees, Vice President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and Miss Harriet Havemeyer of Yonkers.

The bridegroom was attended by Casimir de Rham of New York as best man, and the ushers were Thornton Warren of New York, brother of the groom; Charles P. Roy, Derick Lane, Walter Phelps Warren, Jr., John Paine, and William Manning of this city.

The bride wore white satin and lace with full veil, and carried white orchids and lillies of the valley. She was given in marriage by her father.

After the ceremony the bridal party left the church for the home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis at Washington Park, where 300 guests assembled for the reception and the wedding breakfast was served.

Wedding gifts from friends all over the world were placed in the upper rooms. The gift of the bridegroom to the bride was a magnificent diamond pendant, and to his attendants silver cigarette cases.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Albert Lythgoe of Cairo, Egypt; Miss Margaret Hamlin of New York; Miss Corinne Richmond of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mumford of Boston, Mass.; Miss Heloise Meyer of Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meyer of Flushing, L. I.; Mrs. Henry W. Taft of New York, Mrs. Frederick Howard of Brooklyn, the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Snelling of Boston, Richard Harte and Walter Hart of New York, Miss Tracy of Montour Falls, Mrs. J. C. Havemeyer of Yonkers, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Williams, Dr. Schall, Miss Hun, the Misses Tucker, Mr. A. B. Jones, the Misses Jones, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. R. Johnson of Albany, and Mrs. James MacNaughton Thompson of Princeton, N. J.

Hughes—Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The marriage of Miss May Ridgely Brown, daughter of ex-Gov. Frank Brown, to Mr. Gordon Taylor Hughes of New York took place quietly at noon to-day at the residence of the bride's father, corner of Charles and Read Streets. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Susan Brown, the bride's grandmother, only the immediate members of the two families were present.

The ceremony was performed in the first drawing room, which was beautifully decorated with palms, smilax, and bride roses. The Rev. Edward Abbey of New York officiated, the service being that of the Episcopal Church, with two rings.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of violet chiffon cloth, richly embroidered, and a violet picture hat of velvet, with ostrich feathers. She carried violets and had no attendants. The bridegroom was attended by Paul Arthur-Borg of New York.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at which the guests included Col. Joseph Hughes of New York, father of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Taylor of Cincinnati, Mr. Hughes of Hamilton, ex-Senator Beasman, and Frank Brown, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes will occupy an apartment at 65 Central Park West, New York.

Knight—Mabley.

F. Marshall Knight and Miss Helene Maude Mabley, daughter of Mrs. Katheryn Mabley, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The bride had Mrs. Proctor Smith, her sister, as her matron of honor.

Mrs. John H. Flagler, Mrs. Raymond Howard, Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, and the Misses Blanche Williams, Helen Shepard, and May Rogers were also her attendants. G. De G. Borden was Mr. Knight's best man, and the ushers were Cecil Mayre, H. Waldron Baker, Paul Doll, J. H. Pettitt, Hugo Jaeckel, and Ernest Merwin.

Bishop Worthington of Nebraska and the Rev. Dr. Morgan, the rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. German of St. Thomas's Church, Hammondsport. A reception at the Buckingham followed the church ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Knight will be at the Astor, in West Seventy-fifth Street, after their bridal trip.

Connolly—Hanson.

The wedding of Miss Elisabeth M. Hanson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Hanson of 268 West Eighty-fourth Street, to Ernest V. Connolly took place at St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Vicar, the Rev. William T. Manning, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Alonzo L. Wood of St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, S. I.

The maid of honor was Miss Isabella H. Robertson and the flower girls were Miss Madelaine J. Randell and Miss Margaret C. Hanson. Willmot C. Connolly was the best man and the ushers were the Messrs. G. Douglas Berry, Joseph Egbert, E. Irving Hanson, and Richard C. Hanson.

The reception, limited to a few relatives, was held at the home of the bride, 268 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Phipps—Grace.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—J. S. Phipps and Miss Margarita Grace, daughter of M. P. Grace of New York and London, brother of ex-Mayor Grace of New York, were married this afternoon in Battle Abbey, near Hastings, Sussex. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, H. A. L. Phipps. There were four bridesmaids.

A large party from London attended the ceremony.

Battle Abbey, the historic pile marking the spot where King Harold and his Saxon host were defeated by William the Conqueror, was purchased some time ago by Michael P. Grace, who has had the abbey modernized with electric lights, &c., though, as far as possible, the marks of age were allowed to remain.

Mendels—Wright.

James Francis Mendels and Miss Emma Kearney Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Banford Wright, were married last evening at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Edward Kearney, in West Forty-eighth Street, by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Seagle of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

Miss Florence Kearney, a cousin of the bride, was her maid of honor; the Misses Gertrude Morgan, Adèle Depierris, and Mollie Mendels were bridesmaids, and Miss Cynthia Kearney was the ring bearer.

The ushers were Oscar Cadmus, Leonard Ketchum, Daniel Winant and Robert Beattie. William Mendels was his brother's best man.

Hirsch-Dittenhoefer.

The marriage of Miss Edith Dittenhoefer, daughter of ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, to Leon Hirsch of Portland, Oregon, was celebrated on Tuesday afternoon at the Dittenhoefer residence, 18 East Seventy-fifth Street, Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El officiating. The bride was given away by her father. There were no bridesmaids. Following the ceremony there was a reception attended by about 200 guests. The young couple started immediately on a two weeks' trip, at the end of which they will go to Portland, where Mr. Hirsch is a member of the dry goods firm of Meier, Frank & Co.

Wright—Finck.

Frederick Harriman Wright and Miss Marie Antoinette Finck, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Finck, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The bride was given away by her brother, George Finck, and her maid of honor was Miss Antoinette Elliott.

Smith Ely was Mr. Wright's best man and the ushers were John Finck, Adam Finck, Moses Ely, and Richard W. Elliott. A reception at the home of the bride's mother, 138 East Nineteenth Street, followed the ceremony.

A Notable New Jersey Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—Franklin Briggs, son of State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs, and Miss Annie Cochran Hollifield, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. A. Nelson Hollifield of Newark, will be married to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in Newark.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Robert Scott Ingles of the Presbyterian Church of Newark, of which the bride's father was pastor. The bridal party will consist of six bridesmaids and the maid of honor. Mr. Briggs is prominently known in Trenton society. He is now practicing law in New York. He is a graduate of the Harvard Law School. Miss Hollifield is prominent in Newark society.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A wedding in town to-day will be that of Miss Van Rensselaer, daughter of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, to Mr. Arnold of Albany. It will be a house affair. There will be the usual drag hunt at Meadow Brook.

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Theodore Roosevelt Pell, whose marriage to Miss Florence Cramp is to be celebrated in Philadelphia on the 25th inst., will have his brother, S. Osgood Pell, as his best man, and the ushers will be another brother, Howland Pell-Haggerty; James Duane Pell, John A. McVickar, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Stephen H. P. Pell, also a brother of the prospective bridegroom; John V. S. Oddie, Frank Cramp, Effingham Lawrence, Theodore Lawrence Bogert, and Henry King Smith. Miss Cramp's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Dorothy Cramp, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Fanny Stotesbury, Maris Groom, Ethel Peters, and Helen Potts. The ceremony will be performed at 12:30 o'clock in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Special cars will be attached to trains from New York to Philadelphia for the accommodation of the New York guests.

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Miss Minna Lentilhon, whose marriage to Montgomery Porter Crook will take place on Tuesday next in Trinity Chapel, will have Mrs. Samuel Pierce as her matron of honor and only attendant, and she will be given away by her brother, Eugene Lentilhon. Edward Kurtz Crook will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Edward D. Lentilhon, Henry S. Irving, George S. Mittendorf, Morris Underhill, George E. Cogswell, George C. Boldt, Jr., Harold Kunkel, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell. Mr. Crook will give his bachelor dinner Saturday evening at the St. Nicholas Club. A breakfast for the bridal party and the families of the bride and bridegroom will be given by the Countess d'Arschot at her residence, 27 West Tenth Street, where Miss Lentilhon is now making her home. The Countess is Miss Lentilhon's aunt.

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Theodore Roosevelt Pell will give his bachelor dinner on Saturday, Nov. 21, at the St. Nicholas Club. Several guests in addition to his eleven attendants are to be present.

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Miss Goelet is receiving a number of unusually handsome gifts, mostly of jewels. Mrs. Ogden Mills has sent gold plates; Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, a silver tray; Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., a silver mirror; Mrs. Goelet's gift is a diamond tiara; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have sent a crown of diamonds, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson a rope of matched pearls.

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The Countess Zborowski and her son sailed yesterday on the Cedric. Other passengers were Capt. and Lady Kathleen Lindsay, who have been here since September, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, who were married on Monday, will sail on Saturday for Europe, where they will remain for some time.

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Miss Edna Loew, who is to marry Howard Brokaw, will have a few friends at luncheon on Saturday, and will show her wedding gifts. Miss May Goelet will also allow her friends to inspect her gifts on the same afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have taken the house of Mrs. Thomas Garner, 17 Madison Avenue, for the Winter. They will go to Aiken shortly.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Mrs. John W. Foster, who returned from London a few days ago, gave a tea this afternoon complimentary to the Chinese Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, Weng Kai Kah, and his wife, who recently arrived in Washington. The guests were limited strictly to the members of the Chinese Legation, including the sixteen-year-old daughter of the Minister. Mrs. Foster was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Robert Lansing, and Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Judge Jacob M. Dickinson. Mr. and Mrs. Foster will entertain the Commissioner and Mme. Wong at dinner to-morrow evening. The latter are guests at the Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sidney Webb, who have lately returned to their home on Massachusetts Avenue from East Hampton, L. I., will to-morrow announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eliza Hutchinson Webb, to Dr. James Farnandis Mitchell, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, but now practicing his profession in this city. Dr. Mitchell, who is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Mitchell of Baltimore, has resided in Washington less than a year. He was graduated from Johns Hopkins in the class of '91, and later achieved considerable distinction as a surgeon. He is a member of the Baltimore and Baltimore Country Clubs of his home city, the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs of Washington.

Miss Webb is one of the best known of the younger resident belles, a native of the District, and debutante of four years ago. She was educated in this city and at St. Timothy's School at Catonsville, Md. The wedding will take place in the early Spring.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 4.—Baron and Baroness Sailliere closed Inchiquin to-night and went to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt will go to New York to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Livingstone Ludlow closed their cottage at Halidon Hill and returned to New York to-day.

Miss Emily O. Gibbes closed her cottage to-day and went to New York, where she has taken apartments at the Plaza Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong have closed Graystone.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter have gone to New York for the Winter.

WEDDED AHEAD OF TIME.

Stole Off to the Parson While Mother Was Shopping for Ceremony.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 3.—Mrs. Emma A. Slocum of 112 Atkins Avenue, West Grove, came to this city late yesterday afternoon to do some shopping, and while she was here Ella F. Slocum, her eighteen-year-old daughter, with Newton E. Smith, proprietor of the St. Elmo Hotel at Deal, drove to the parsonage of the First Baptist Church of Long Branch, and they were married by the pastor, the Rev. Frank Johnson.

Mrs. Smith some time ago confided to her mother that she was to be married, and the wedding was to have taken place to-morrow night. Mrs. Slocum came to this city to make a number of purchases, preparatory to the nuptials.

While she was away the couple returned from a drive, gained access to the house, secured a lot of the girl's wearing apparel, and drove away to the parsonage.

SAY GIRLS MUST HAVE FUN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Woman deans of the leading Western colleges decided to-day that the college girl is being neglected socially, and it was the unanimous opinion that she needs more social recreation. Fewer parties not chaperoned by the woman deans were also recommended.

"Ways of Influencing Women" and the the subject of parties and dances were discussed by Caroline E. De Greene of Lawrence University, Violet D. Jayne of the University of Illinois, and Emma H. Perkins of the Western Reserve University.

The conference declared that young women at college should live in "halls of residence," and should, above all else, be allowed to have self-government. The term "dormitory" is to pass out of use as being inexpressive of the true idea of these buildings. Halls of residence sounds much better, and should immediately supersede the old and inadequate expression, say the deans.

DEER HUNT ON LONG ISLAND.

Sportsmen Camped Out to Await Toll of Bell That Opened Shooting Season.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKDALE, L. I., Nov. 4.—More than 1,500 sportsmen invaded the pine and scrub oak wilderness to the north of this village to-day, when the deer season opened, and it is estimated that more than ninety of the animals had been killed by nightfall. Hundreds of the hunters arrived on the grounds last evening, and immediately pitched their tents in the vicinity of where the deer pasture.

The old clock in the belfry here had scarce tolled the midnight hour before the hunters issued forth with dogs and horns to scare the game from the coverts. By daylight several deer had been killed, and carried to the outlying railroad stations for shipment.

The South Side Club had its grounds patrolled by the usual force of special Wardens, but despite their vigilance the hunters were continually poaching on the grounds. Realizing that to drive their hounds on to the club's preserves would result in their being caught and held until the season closed, the hunters themselves crawled into the club's park, to be themselves pursued by a fleet hounds, and compelled to run the gantlet of a score or more of guns.

The Bohemia Gun Club, which leases a large tract adjoining the South Side's preserves, achieved the most success during the day, having killed about twenty-five deer. The largest of these was an immense buck, which had but one horn, the other having been shot away. It was killed while crossing the fire line by C. J. Als of New York. Only one other buck, a small one, was killed by the club's members. The largest deer killed during the day was shot by Capt. William Jeffrey on the Taylor estate, at Great River.

One young man from the city succeeded in bringing a large deer to the ground. By the time he had reached the spot where his game had fallen he discovered it had disappeared, and looking ahead saw two men carrying it away. He protested to them that he had killed the deer, but the couple were obdurate, and maintained their possession by force.

There remain three more days of deer shooting on Long Island—next Friday and Wednesday, and Friday of next week.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are exquisite bags for opera use made with designs in steel beads and paillettes on the outside—these of the finest quality and hand-sewed. The bags are peculiar in shape, having two stiff sides, narrowest at the top and rounding out half as wide again at the lower half. There is a frame of the steel with a steel chain, and at the side a small pocket with a flap at the top of the bag. These are in the shape of old-time bags, of the style that were perhaps called reticules. The designs on the outside are done in large steel beads, flower designs, the familiar palm leaf combined with these, a solid line of steel around the edges, and a simple fringe at the bottom. The bags are to be found with black velvet foundations or in moire in delicate shades, one of these being a pale gray. The gray is beautiful, but the black is most effective. A bag like this will cost $40.

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Chain bags are to be found in large sizes. One in gun metal is five or six inches long by three or so deep, and has on the centre of one side a big medallion showing a portrait in colors.

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A small wrist bag of fine quality has the decorations in pearls and rhinestones in a rich design. The frame of gold has a delicate design in rhinestones running up on to it and pendent from it at intervals, but stationary are large pear-shaped pearls. The effect is simple, but beautiful.

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Some of the net sukie purses are beautifully decorated with steel and jewels, an elaborate design upon the purse, and the big button has the centre set with steel and jewels to match.

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A peculiar handbag is of the flexible Japanese embossed leather in colors, with several sides and a short handle at the top.

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One of the handsomest of traveling bags is made on the order of the dress suit case, but a little deeper, with several pockets and a tray. The pockets are in the top, flat ones of different sizes, marked respectively "Gloves," "Handkerchiefs," "Veils." Above these, on the inside of the cover, are two straps supporting a leather case, which contains the comb. In the front of the body of the case, setting down into it, are the different bottles containing nail and tooth brushes, soap box, toilet bottles, and hairbrush. Back of these is the tray with straps at the ends, by which it is raised, giving entrance to the lower part of the case. The bag is made of a fine black leather.

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"A Game of Tag" is the design on the outside of a small four-sided waste basket of canvas. The designs, figures of children, are Dutch, a different child on each side, and the four words are also one on each side. These baskets cost 95 cents.

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Smaller collapsible baskets in similar style, but six-sided, have as many little Dutch maidens upon them. These cost 75 cents.

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Beautiful cushions of Chinese materials are in tones of yellow. Some of them are long, the width half that of the length, while others are square. The covering of the cushion is of a material something of the nature of a Chinese brocade. It is ornamented with several narrow bands of Chinese embroidery in a deep yellow, almost bronze. These bands outline a centre square which is filled with solid Chinese embroidery in yellow. There is fringe on the two ends of the narrower cushions.

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White beaver hats of the smooth beaver, with the low crown and wide rim, are easily trimmed. Examples are given in some of the shops. There are large sprays of flowers and leaves, which trim a hat prettily. Another hat is shown with a bouffice wreath of black ostrich feathers around it, the two ends hanging short on either side of the back.

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One of the trimmings sold for hats and pretty for women who have not Audubon society principles, is a band of black heads and feathers. The greater part of the band is formed of innumerable small heads, put together, almost overlapping each other. At the two ends of the band are the small tail feathers of the birds.

EARTHQUAKE AT ST. LOUIS.

Memphis, Louisville, Decatur, and Many Other Places Also Felt the Shock.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—This city and vicinity experienced a series of earthquake shocks at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon. There is a difference of opinion as to how many.

The earthquake was perceptible all over the city, and was mostly felt in the high business blocks in the down town section. One tenant in a high building said his chandelier swung three inches. The movement was from east to west.

At the store of R. H. Harris, where the shock was plainly felt, several persons became frightened and rushed out into the street. Immediately after the shock the Weather Bureau was besieged by inquiries by telephone from all parts of the city for information about the earthquake.

A telephone message from Louisiana, Mo., about 100 miles north of St. Louis, says an earthquake shock was experienced there at 12:14 this afternoon. Reports from Clarksville, sixteen miles south; Bowling Green, twelve miles west, and other places also in Pike County say it was plainly felt there also.

Frank Buffman, manager of the Telephone Exchange in Louisiana, says the building in which his office is located rocked and the chandeliers in his office swung perceptibly. He received a message from Bowling Green saying that the shock dropped the shutters on the telephone apparatus there. A farmer called up from near Clarksville and said all the dishes in his house had been shaken off the shelves.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt here to-day. No damage resulted in Memphis or vicinity, but occupants of the principal office buildings made hasty exit to the streets. The first shock occurred at 12:10 P. M., while the second was timed at 1:13 o'clock.

Many buildings swayed, and in the Business Men's Club the chandeliers were broken. In three of the largest office buildings in the city the shocks caused consternation among the tenants.

Reports from surrounding towns tell of earthquake shocks, but no serious damage is reported. The vibrations were felt as far south as Grenada, Miss.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 4.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here shortly after 1 o'clock. It was not sufficient to cause any alarm.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here shortly after noon to-day, but no damage was done.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 4.—A decided earthquake shock was felt here at 12:20 P. M. to-day.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 4.—At 1:27 P. M. to-day a slight earthquake shock was felt in the eastern part of the city. A more severe shock at Lookout Mountain rattled windows in houses.

OLD ENGINEER DEAD.

Stephen D. Winner Operated a Locomotive from 1852 Until He Died.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Stephen D. Winner, said to have been the oldest locomotive engineer in active service in the United States, died at his home, 88 Jefferson Street, late yesterday afternoon, aged eighty-one years. He began his career as an engineer on the old Germantown and Norristown Railroad in 1852. He had the first engine, the "David F. Baldwin," that was made by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The engine was nicknamed "Spitfire," which name became famous throughout the railroad world. Winner for more than forty years was connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and for the last twelve years had operated a drill engine in the West Fifteenth Street yards of that company in this city. He is survived by two sons.

Obituary Notes.

FRYAR B. WARNER, State Bank Examiner of the metropolitan staff, died yesterday at his residence in Borough Park of typhoid fever. He was thirty years old, and was for some years prominently connected with the paper trade. In 1898 he entered the service of the State as Bank Examiner.

GEORGE H. MILLS, a retired banker, died at his home in Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, late Tuesday night from heart disease, aged sixty-nine years. He was for many years the senior member of the banking firm of Mills, Robeson & Smith, which went out of existence ten years ago. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Montclair and also a Director of that institution. A wife and two daughters survive him.

Call to Dr. Chambliss.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 4.—At a congregational meeting held this evening the

ALL GOLD AGAIN FIRST

Veteran Racer at Aqueduct Took His Fourth Consecutive Purse.

Reveille Had a Practical Walkover in the Race for the Babylon Handicap Stakes.

All Gold, veteran of five seasons' training, and though now a patched-up cripple six years old, redeemed the racing at Aqueduct from absolute mediocrity yesterday when he earned his fourth consecutive victory and his fourth of the Aqueduct meeting. Since he was sold out of August Belmont's stable, All Gold has figured in all sorts of company, with W. L. Oliver's colors up, his recent racing having been in the selling class, where he shines as about the most honest and successful animal of selling calibre on the Eastern turf. For all the patching up that has been necessary to keep him racing, All Gold seems to improve on his work, for his races have been better and better, and when he won for the fourth time straight he beat one of the best fields of the Fall season, and was first in handy style.

Ridden by Fuller and carrying two pounds overweight, All Gold started favorite in a field of six horses, and galloped in the rear but well up until the last turn was reached. There Fuller took the rejuvenated cripple forward and without an effort showed in front half way through the stretch. From there on All Gold had the race won though close on the post, Fuller had to hustle him a bit to shake off the last efforts of Ethics and Wild Pirate, who fought it out heads apart in the order named, at the winner's hips. All Gold was entered to sell for $1,000, and a bid on the winner of four races straight was looked for, but horsemen generally seemed afraid to take chances with Oliver's cripple, and the horse, winner of about $4,000 in two weeks, went back to his barn without an advance.

All Gold was one of three favorites to win in the course of the day, and the only one to win at a price as good as even money. Andrew Miller's Revellle, at 1 to 3, cantered in first, five lengths before his only competitor, Dimple, for the single stake event of the programme, the Babylon Handicap, and Grenade, at 1 to 2, easily was first in the allowance race for two-year-olds, for which four horses ran. The one outsider who got home first was Athlana, at 10 to 1, in the opening race, while well backed second choices, in Demurrer and Tribes Hill, took the remaining races.

Horsemen generally discussed the plan suggested by J. V. Bell for a handicapping committee to be substituted for the present one-man power in handicapping, and the opinion was practically unanimous that a committee of three or more men, each making a handicap, and the weights then to be averaged for the official adjustment of the would give much more satisfactory results than the present method. Among the prominent horsemen who declared in favor of a handicapping board were J. W. Schorr and A. Featherstone. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance about equal to the average for the meeting. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,800 down to $500; six and a half furlongs.

F. M. Kelly's Athlana, br. f., 3 years, by Athelling-Gallana, 116 pounds, (O'Neill,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 and even..... 1

Mr. Cotton's Blue and Orange, b. g., 4, by Pits James-Petal II., 110, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 2

J. L. Holland's Counterpoise, ch. g., 4, by Bathampton-Balance II., 103, (W. Fisher,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3

Time—1:22. Won ridden out, by a half length, a neck between second and third. Belle of the Ring, Biserta, Eloim, Goldsby, Genesee, Gurney, Squanto, Alpaca, Neither a One, Blind Love, and Princess Tulane also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, with allowances; six furlongs.

L. V. Bell's Grenade, b. g., by St. Gatlen-Turmoil, 109 pounds, (Gannon,) 1 to 2 and out..... 1

W. C. Whitney's Mineola, ch. f., by Meddler-Hurley-Burley, 104, (Redfern,) 8 to 5 and out. 2

A. Simon's Agnes Brennan, b. f., by Ben Brush-Annual, 100, (Parker,) 20 to 1 and 3 to 1. 3

Time—1:14 3-5. Won handily by two lengths, eight lengths between second and third. High Reels also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Winner trained by J. H. McCormick.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a furlong.

W. L. Oliver's All Gold, ch. h., 6 years, by Bayon d'Or-Merry Nelly, 108 pounds, (Fuller,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 1

The Hampton Stable's Ethics, b. h., 4, by Charaxus-Ethie, 107, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 5 to 5..... 2

George Ogle's Wild Pirate, br. g., 5, by Pirate of Penzance-Night Wild, 103, (W. Fisher,) 7 to 2 and even..... 3

Time—1:54 2-5. Won handily by three parts of a length, a head between second a third. Paranhas, Lady Potentate, and Charmel also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Babylon Handicap for two-year-olds; seven furlongs.

Andrew Miller's Reveille, ch. c., by Golden Dawn-Harmony II., 98 pounds, (Redfern,) 1 to 3 and out..... 1

E. R. Thomas's Dimple, blk. f., by Mirthful-Myrtle Harkness, 102, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and out..... 2

Time—1:27 4-5. Won easily by five lengths. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner, $1,665. Winner trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting, selling allowances, scale from $1,800 down to $500; one mile.

H. R. Schaffer's Demurrer, ch. h., 5 years, by Deceiver-Florette, 106 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1

J. E. Segram's Dramatist, ch. c., 3, by Racine-Parchment, 93, (C. Smith,) 7 to 2 and 3 to 5. 2

J. L. Holland's Ocliawaha, ch. f., 4, by Owasa-Pride of Montrose, 103, (O'Brien,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 5..... 3

Time—1:40 4-5. Won cleverly by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Laker, Bob Hilliard, Potente, Mary Worth, and Hackensack also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Winner trained by James Frayling.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile.

W. R. Midgeley's Tribes Hill, br. c., 4 years, by Clifford-Garoga, 108 pounds, (H. Callahan,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10..... 1

H. R. Schaffer's Elsie L., b. f., 4, by St. Leonards-Belle, 96, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.. 2

Frank Clarkson's Mabel Richardson, b. f., 4, by Halma-Venetta, 105, (T. Burns,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10..... 3

Time—1:39 4-5. Won easily by four lengths; a length and a half between second and third. Jadwin, Lord Badge, St. Finnan, and Mohican also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Winner trained by F. Midgeley.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowance, scale from $2,000 down to $500; seven furlong. Unmasked and Morotony, Pauline Hommerford, Homeward Bound, Five and Werry, 106 each; Ninespot, The Guard, Lorman, and Forward, 105 each; St. Barnaby, 103; Princess H. and Merry Sport, 101 each; Mary Street, 104 and Our Nugget, 96. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Unmasked, Our Nugget, St. Barnaby, Homestead, Princess H., and Mary Street.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. River Pirate, 128 pounds; Lord Badge, 126; Akela, 114; Sabot, 110; Conclave and Bengal, 100 each, and Circus, 97.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowance, scale from $1,800 down to $500; one mile. Garnish, 110 pounds; Yellow Hammer, 104; Longspur, Gansvoort, and Revielle, 102 each; Bob Murphy and Ninepin, 99 each, and Dutiful and Champlain, 97 each. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Champlain, Bob Murphy, and Dutiful.

FOURTH RACE.—The Roslyn Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Wild Thyme and Buttons, 108 pounds each; Ahumada, 106; Gravina, 104; Colonsay, 100, and Florham Court, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Harangue, 122 pounds; Beldame, 121; Clevis, 108; Ancestor, 107; Palette, 105; Allorton, 102, and Ikki, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens; three years old and upward; special weights; one mile. Nursery, Bir Sher, The Captain, and Roamer, 110 pounds each, and Hymettus, Grantdale, Heir Apparent, Aminta, Dinna Forget, Burning Glass, Albany Girl, Erbe, Ettie Sheppard, and Trepan, 107 each.

Maryland Steeplechase Entries.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—The Maryland Steeplechase Association will inaugurate at Pimlico to-morrow a six-day running meeting. The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; five furlongs: Imprint, 112; Miss Shylock, 104; Dixie Parsons, 104; My Mate, 104; Amelia Richardson, 104; Greyling, 104; Cheripe, 104; Monsoon, 104; Master Prize, 107; Russell Sage, 107; Half Holiday, 104; Game Cock, 107; Seneca, 107; Saint Laker, Bob Hilliard, Potente, Mary Worth, and Hackensack also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Winner trained by James Frayling.

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SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile: Blue Victor, 115; Wild Wave, 105; Mary Willoughby, 105; Wager, 100; Fester, 105; Brisk, 115; Tranquist, 107; Cyranna, 110; Mistress, 110; Rear Knight, 112; Annette Ordway, 110; Prydecer, 115; Trillando, 97; Jimsler, 112; Guest, 107; Punctual, 115.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a half, over six hurdles: Trapezist, 150; The Driver, 145; Sir Hercules, 143; Draughtsman, 145; Cryptogram, 147; Moreton, 145; Gilson Light, 147.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs: Guess, 115; Kentucky Rose, 112; Spring Garter, 112; Fustian, Rudyard, Freelander, Ethelbertha, Baikal, Lady Knighthood, Many Thanks, Tristesse, and Lucky Day, 112 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, over short course; about two miles: Lida Woodlands, 151 pounds; Billy Ray, 142; Good night, 146; Perion, 148; Connover, 153, and Imperialist, 158.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs: Aunt Belle, 103 pounds; King B., 106; Wild Wave, 94; Sedition and Cyranne, 104 each; Fortunatus, 108; Home Signal, 104; Arvalagown, 112; Isak, 108; Fuego, 94; Queen Elizabeth, 105; April Shower, 120; Mollie Peyton, 105, and Chicle, 103.

Heavy Track for Latonia Races.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The races were run over a sloppy track at Latonia to-day. The weather was rainy and it was a dreary day for the talent. Fair Lady Anna and Never Such were the only winning favorites. The surprise of the afternoon was the victory of Domino Whist in the fifth race for two-year-olds. She won in a drive by a head from Eleata, who beat Geranium, the odds on favorite, a length for the place. Jockeys R. Slater and Southerland were thrown in the steeplechase, but not injured.

Results of Nashua Harness Races.

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 4.—Favorites won in straight heats in the three events at the Nashua track to-day. The racing was uninteresting. In the second heat of the 2:14 pace Chum Boy fell and broke a leg. Summary:

2:20 class; pace; purse, $300. The Goat won in three straight heats. Time—2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:18¾. Online, Wevriment, Maud McGregor, Little Miss, and Glenmeda also started.

2:14 class; pace, purse, $300. Nancy Allen won in three straight heats. Time—2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:12¾. Aintree, Lady Glen, Celia, Ohio, and Chum Boy started.

2:14 trot; purse, $300. Ralph won in three straight. Time—2:17; 2:18¾; 2:14¾. Obed, Mary Rachel, and Eveline Burd also started.

MEASUREMENT OF YACHTS.

Contention Made by Charles Lane Poor Regarding Racing Craft.

In discussing "The Measurement of Racing Yachts," Charles Lane Poor, who is a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Larchment Yacht Club, and a practical yachtsman, owning and sailing the sloop Mira, which he has raced much on the Sound, contended that none of the half-dozen rating rules now in use among the different yacht clubs made sufficient allowance for difference in sail area or driving power, being based on a principle that was not borne out by experiments. Prof. Poor suggested that a new rule be promulgated on a basis made by scientific experiments by towing and by data obtained by actual races, and, as distinguished from the present complicated rules, it should be simple enough to enable the yacht owners to check up the measurement.

The first attempt to rate yachts scientifically, he said, was made in 1881, and the rule was based on the principle that the speed of a boat varies as the square root of its length, and, with modifications, that is still the basis of the rules now in force. As designers increased the driving power on the same sized hulls it became necessary to take sail area into consideration, and a new rule was evolved which made the racing length equal to the square root of the sail area plus twice the length, divided by three. It was found in three or four years that designers kept on increasing the sail area, the excess of which this rule did not adequately tax, and the old rule of the New York Yacht Club, which governed the races between Reliance and Shamrock III. was formulated. This rule makes the racing length equal to the sail area plus the length divided by two.

Still the sail area kept on increasing and the rule had the additional bad result of developing extreme and ugly hulls to carry the large amount of canvas. Then the new and complicated rule of the New York Yacht Club which went into effect this season was adopted.

This rule and all previous rules are unsatisfactory, Prof. Poor said, because they were based on the principle that speed is proportionate to the fourth root of the sail area. Recent experiments made by the British Admiralty, he said, developed the fact that speed up to a rate of twelve miles an hour was about proportionate to the square root of the sail area. That is, whereas present rules are based on the assumption that the sail area must be increased sixteen times to double the speed, the Admiralty experiments showed that up to a certain speed, which racing yachts rarely exceed, it required that the sail area be increased only four times in order to double the speed.

Prof. Poor said that this principle—that the speed of a yacht is about proportioned to the square root of the sail area—was borne out by the results of a number of trials of his boat and F. N. Smith's Effort. In three races in 1902 Effort beat Mira an average of about 6 minutes over a twenty-two-mile course. In 1903 Mira's sail area was reduced, and under similar conditions and over the same course Effort in four races won by an average of 21 minutes. Theoretically, according to the present rule, the difference in speed should have been nine hundredths of a mile an hour. On the basis as determined by the British experiments, the difference should have been twenty-six-hundredths. The actual difference was twenty-nine-hundredths.

As an example of the different results obtained from the different rules for rating yachts for time allowance, Prof. Poor said that a boat of 36 feet water line and 2,500 square feet sail area, which got a racing length of 43 feet, under the old New York Yacht Club rule was rated at 44 feet under the new rule, 39.5 feet under the Larchmont rule, and 40.1 feet under the Seawanhaka.

Wall Scaling for Armory Games.

Alexander Grant will be one of the leading competitors in the coming in-door athletic games at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 14. He will try for a new in-door record at one mile. In addition to Grant, the other events will see most of the prominent metropolitan runners entered so that a number of good contests may be looked for.

Wall scaling will also be an important feature of the games. Teams will be present from regiments in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. The Connecticut militia team taught the local lads a lesson in their last contest, and are expected to do equally well in the coming competition. The entries for this event and the one-mile run, open to all members of the Amateur Athletic Union, will close on Saturday with Corporal E. S. Moseman, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn.

Automobile Launch for J. I. Pratt.

The Whitestone Hollow Spar Boat Company of Whitestone, L. I., is building for J. I. Pratt of New York, a power launch of the following dimensions: Length of water line, 60 feet; length over all, 68 feet; beam, extreme, 10 feet; draught, 2 feet 1 inch. This craft will embrace many new features, and will be used by the owner for running between Glen Cove, L. I., and New York. The speed will be 18 knots an hour. The forward part of the vessel will contain a comfortable saloon, built under a torpedo type of "turtle back" bowdeck, aft of which will be a steering bridge and upper lounge. The after part of the boat will be in the shape of an open cockpit covered with a light awning. The machinery, which will be placed amidships, will be a 120 horse-power six cylinder standard gasoline engine, especially made by an automobile company. The boat is designed by Gardner & Cox.

Emperor Offers Automobile Prize.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Emperor William, during his visit to Saalburg yesterday, asked Baron von Brandenstein, Secretary of the German Automobile Club, to submit a report on the preparations for the James Gordon Bennett Cup race in the vicinity of Homburg. His Majesty assured Baron von Brandenstein that he would offer a prize for the best alcohol-using automobile if the club wished to institute a special competition for it.

Harvard's New Baseball Coach.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Official announcement was made to-day that Orville G. Frants, first-year student in the Harvard Law School, has been appointed head coach of the Harvard baseball nine this term. Frants coached the freshman nine last spring.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia's Team of Cripples Resumes the Regular Practice.

Capt. Smith's Bad Knee May Keep Him Out of Cornell Game—Yale's Secret Practice.

Columbia's football men resumed regular practice yesterday after three days rest. Their work was comparatively light, however. R. S. Smith, the Captain, was not at the field, as he is confined to the house with a bad knee, and it is not likely that he will be able to play any more this season. T. Thorpe, with his strained shoulder, and Bishop with a bad ankle were also absentees from yesterday's work. Talbot, with a seriously injured ankle, is thought to be out of the game for the rest of the year. Duell and Fisher, however, have apparently recovered from most of their injuries, and were back at work on the 'Varsity. Duell limps quite badly. Stangland, the guard, did not play on the 'Varsity yesterday, as Coach Morley tried an experiment in putting him at end on the scrub, where he did fairly.

Harold Weekes played on the scrub, but did not have a chance to repeat any of his old-time runs, as there was no scrimmage held, the two elevens simply running through signals. Tomlinson, the guard, reappeared for practice yesterday, and will surely play against Cornell.

During the Yale game, it became known yesterday, the Columbia players lost in weight an average of eleven pounds per man.

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Columbia's undergraduate newspaper, The Spectator, took exception to the action of undergraduates who sold tickets for the Yale-Columbia football game to speculators, in an editorial in its issue of yesterday. The publication denounces in no gentle terms the practice, saying:

"Those men who sold their tickets to the Yale football game as a speculation should realize that they violated a well-understood principle of college morals. It is not desirable that intercollegiate athletics should become a field of profit for a lot of ticket speculators who fleece the public, and there was a good deal of just criticism last Saturday because outsiders were offering large blocks of tickets for sale at an advance in price, while none could be procured at the box office. It is not likely that this could have been prevented entirely, but the football management watched carefully its sale of tickets to outside parties, and it is certain that the evil would have been considerably less if a large number of seats had not been secured from students. There will, of course, be no opportunity for the same thing to happen again this year, but it might be well to have it understood that a student who sells tickets to a speculator is doing something unworthy of himself, detrimental to the university, and unfair to the management and the general public."

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The Yale 'Varsity team had the longest secret practice of the year yesterday—so long that when the gates were opened all of the regular men retired. Rumors of important shifts in the line and back field went the rounds. Farmer displaced Bowman again at full back, and it is understood that even more important shifts are under way in the centre of the line. In the open half Morton, the regular left guard, went to centre, and Miller and Batcheldor played the guards, Bissell and Turner the tackles, Neal and Laurence the ends, Donahue quarter back, Allen and Phipps the half backs, and Bowman full back. Donahue made a sensational forty-yard chase after a scrub punt in the ball, but there was no unusual play. It is probable that Morton may now be worked into centre and a new guard may be developed by Sanford, who was invited by the Yale coachers to take up the centre problem.

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Princeton's entire undergraduate body, headed by the university band, paraded to 'Varsity Field yesterday afternoon to see the first open practice since the Dartmouth game. Urged on by the inspiring songs sung, the players exerted themselves to the utmost—speed, steam, and accuracy marking the work of both 'Varsity and scrub.

Previous to the line-up particular attention was given to kicking and the receiving of punts. Only twice could the 'Varsity score, McClave and De Witt carrying the ball, Vetterlein missing one goal. Bradley was at centre for the first team and more than outplayed Barney on the scrub.

In the second half the first eleven played a kicking game and stood on the defensive. The second team took advantage of this and carried the ball fifty-five yards before losing the leather. Bard was easily the star of the game, repeatedly bucking the 'Varsity's line and circling her ends for five-yard gains.

The first team's defense was rather weak, and decided improvement must be made before the Yale game. Burke replaced Vetterlein in this half, and played up to his standard of last year, but again he was called at running, and together with King made most of the gains for the 'Varsity. Henry did not line up, but practiced starting throughout the game.

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The Manhattan College football players were given a full day's rest yesterday before starting active preparations for their game against West Point on Saturday. The team was pretty badly used up in the game with Tufts on election day, and will be crippled considerably by the absence of Foley, right guard, and Morris, the left end. Foley had a bone in his ankle broken, and will be unable to play again during the remainder of the season.

However, the students feel some consolation in the report that Capt. Mullen will appear to-day in uniform, and that he will be at his old place Saturday. Notwithstanding their misfortunes the Manhattan boys hope to make a creditable showing against West Point.

Football practice was recommenced yesterday at Ohio Field by the New York University eleven after a rest of two days. The Lafayette game was a hard one, and a number of the 'varsity players received slight injuries, on account of which the coaches have given the entire squad two days' rest. There are no fears as to the result of the Haverford game Saturday, but no absolute certainty for a victory is felt, so the coaches will order hard practice for to-day. Yesterday was spent in light preliminary work, giving the men practice in running down under punts, and the rush line and backs special coaching in smashing interference. The defensive work of the team proved the weakest point in the game against Lafayette, and special attention will be paid to improving the holding qualities of the line during the rest of the week.

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The Harvard football squad will leave Boston at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Philadelphia, where the team is to play Pennsylvania on Saturday. The men will have light signal practice on Soldiers' Field this morning. Thus far the practice has been decidedly disappointing. In a forty-five-minute practice game yesterday the 'Varsity eleven was completely outclassed by the second team. Each eleven scored two touch-downs, but in a general play the second team developed surprising superiority.

ANNAPOLIS, 28; NEW YORK, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 4.—With their football team composed entirely of substitute men, the navy won easily from the eleven representing the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia to-day by the score of 28 to 0. All of the regular players were on the side lines in togs, however, ready to go in the game in case their opponents showed any superior form over the subs; but soon after the start of the contest it was plainly evident that the militia men were completely outclassed.

The New York boys received the ball in the first kick-off, and they gained on the first few rushes; but their play was lacking in system, and the middies had no trouble in holding them for downs.

Navy secured their first touch-down five minutes after play began. They got possession of the pigskin on their forty-five-yard mark, and the backs were sent through the opposing line for gains anywhere from three to ten yards. Jones scored the touch-down and Wilcox kicked goal. The militia men could not stop the onslaught of the middies, and two more touch-downs resulted in this half, Jones figuring in both of them. Wilcox missed both goals.

In the second half Spencer and Decker were substituted for Jones and Hickey, respectively. These two kept the good work going, and two more touch-downs were made. Doherty, who was the most consistent ground gainer in the half, scored the first one, and Spencer was shoved over for the second one. Wilcox was successful at both tries for goal.

For the visitors Hone was the "Lone Star" in ground gaining. Several times he made fairly good gains through the navy line. The work of Wals, Moore, and Becker was also noteworthy. Line-up:

New York N. M., 0.	Position.	Annapolis, 28.
Serymser, Williams, Fling	Left end	Clay
O'Donnell	Left tackle	McKinney
Christianson, Flanner	Left guard	McConnell
Roberts	Centre	McClintic
Lottemer	Right guard	O'Brien
Moore	Right tackle	Doherty
Crawford	Right end	Henderson
Strauss, Becker	Quarter back	Wilcox
Mebe	Left half back	Hickey, Spencer
Pollock	Right half back	Jones, Decker
Wals	Full back	Reichmuth

Touch-downs—Jones, (3,) Doherty, and Spencer. Goals from touch-downs—Wilcox, 5. Referee—Mr. Thompson of Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Charles of Swarthmore. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

After the game the coaches took the Varsity team out on the field, and the men were given a thorough drilling in signals. No line-up was held. Farley, right tackle, who has been out of the game for a week nursing a sprained ankle, is able to get into signal practice again, and he will probably be in the Washington-Jefferson game Saturday. Grady, left tackle, is still suffering with a sore leg.

WILLIAMS, 29; HAMILTON, 0.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 4.—With a score of 29 to 0, Williams easily defeated Hamilton to-day. During the first half Hamilton made a plucky fight, but in the second was clearly outclassed. Williams played many substitutes in the second half, freely plunging. Peabody, Durfee, and Gutterson were the features. The summary:

Touch-downs—Watson, Peabody, Durfee, 3. Goals—Lewis, 4. Umpire—Easton. Referee—Southworth. Linesman—James. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

As many of the clubs in the principal bowling tournaments had not bowled earlier in the week owing to the election, the attendance at most of the prominent alleys was very large last night, and while no remarkable scores were made, some very good individual rolling was seen. Following are the scores in the leading tournament:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 213; Brunt, 213; Bulger, 177; Roche, 185; Taylor, 201. Total, 989.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 234; Winschel, 136; Holme, 162; Joraschek, 159; Holdeh, 222. Total, 913.

SECOND GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 193; Hart, 227; Holme, 183; Joraschek, 159; Holden, 231. Total, 814.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 208; Duncan, 198; Summiven, 167; Shosmaker, 180; Coffman, 179. Total, 922.

THIRD GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 198; Duncan, 167; Summiven, 173; Shoemaker, 207; Coffman, 147. Total, 894.

Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 163; Brunt, 152; Bulger, 211; Roche, 193; Taylor, 199. Total, 918.

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Century Wheelmen Bowling Club—Rosenberg, 162; Walsh, 197; Emery, 167; Schwenke, 157; Dumbois, 198. Total, 860.

Hudsons of Yonkers Bowling Club—Doherty, 179; Wilkie, 170; Thomas, 190; Jerring, 189; Archer, 147. Total, 875.

SECOND GAME.—Hudsons of Yonkers Bowling Club—Doherty, 183; Wilkie, 165; Thomas, 186; Jerring 183; Archer, 170. Total, 886.

Washington Heights Bowling Club—Whalen, 121; Wimans, 165; L. Smith, 173; Phelps, 206; Farrington, 147. Total, 832.

THIRD GAME.—Century Wheelmen Bowling Club—Rosenberg, 152; Walsh, 212; Emery, 182; Schwenke, 185; Dumbois, 207. Total, 918.

Washington Heights Bowling Club—Whalen, 123; Miller, 142; L. Smith, 196; Phelps, 165; Farrington, 147. Total, 773.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Martin, 206; Whiteman, 179; Worth, 195; Smith, 181; Coles, 177. Total, 940.

Friendship Bowling Club—Swan, 190; Speck, 185; J. Jarchow, 186; G. Jarchow, 160; Lemmert, 134. Total, 854.

SECOND GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 179; Speck, 198; J. Jarchow, 181; G. Jarchow, 142; Lemmert, 154. Total, 854.

Washington Bowling Club—Linden, 181; Prosnits, 183; Kramer and Evan, 115; Cohn, 159; Sherman, 204. Total, 853.

THIRD GAME.—Washington Bowling Club—Linden, 197; Prosnits, 168; Zenn, 166; Cohn, 162; Sherman, 210. Total, 924.

Washington Heights Bowling Club—Martin, 124; Worth, 146; Coles, 184; Whiteman, 179; Smith, 265. Total, 798.

SILK BOWLING LEAGUE.

Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Boessneck, Broesel & Co.—Steinbrucker, 158; Kron, 174; Ulrich, 136; Spalp, 183; Von Dohin, 159. Total, 778.

William Iselin & Co.—Vieser, 168; Betsch, 187; Eortmas, 144; Wunderlich, 170; Wellington, 148. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—Boessneck, Broesel & Co.—Steinbrucker, 187; Kron, 148; Ulrich, 153; Spalp, 169; Von Dohin, 215. Total, 869.

William Iselin & Co.—Vieser, 192; Betsch, 160; Kortmas, 148; Wunderlich, 121; Wellington, 148. Total, 749.

THIRD GAME.—Boessneck, Broesel & Co.—Steinbrucker, 173; Kron, 147; Ulrich, 156; Spalp, 156; Von Dohin, 154. Total, 783.

William Iselin & Co.—Vieser, 136; Betsch, 188; Kerlmas, 164; Wunderlich, 154; Wellington, 192. Total, 779.

STOCK EXCHANGE TOURNAMENT.

FIRST GAME.—C. Hudson & Co. Bowling Club—Amory, 180; Walsh, 152; Taggard, 122; Titterton, 148; Bogert, 182. Total, 784.

Currie Brothers' Bowling Club—T. Dobecki, 165; Roche, 163; Hersey, 163 R. Dobecki, 194; Veazie, 183. Total, 868.

SECOND GAME.—C. Hudson & Co. Bowling Club—Amory, 180; Walsh, 145; Taggard, 145; Titterton, 182; Bogert, 180. Total, 791.

Vermilye & Co. Bowling Club—Chauncey, 150; McAllister, 125; Hornor, 161; Simons, 134; Fish, 165. Total, 767.

THIRD GAME.—Vermilye & Co. Bowling Club—Chauncy, 190; McAllister, 119; Horner, 144; Simons, 140; Fish, 134. Total, 726.

Currie Brothers Bowling Club—T. Dobecki, 190; Roche, 98; Hersey, 144; Veazie, 117; R. Dobecki, 152. Total, 701.

NEW YORK BOWLING LEAGUE.

Amann & Triess's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Smith, 214; Moynahan, 169; Roff, 163; Harrick, 186; Diedrich, 165. Total, 897.

Stickers Bowling Club—Magnussen, 139; Felbusch, 178; Steinquest, 177; Walter, 166; Flowers, 188. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.—Stickers Bowling Club—Magnussen, 168; Felbusch, 170; Steinquest, 198; Walter, 200; Flowers, 192. Total, 927.

Broadway Bowling Club—Handler, 172; Christe, 147; Hold, 143; Taylor, 203; Arpf, 183. Total, 848.

THIRD GAME.—Broadway Bowling Club—Handler, 162; Christe, 145; Held, 162; Taylor, 117; Arpf, 144. Total, 734.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Smith, 171; Moynahan, 197; Roff, 190; Harrick, 149; Diedrich, 124. Total, 851.

Tennis Tournament of Barnard Girls.

Girls of Barnard College are now holding their annual Fall tennis tournament on the new field opposite the college, known as Milbank Quadrangle. Most of the preliminary matches in the tournament have been played, except in the senior class, where only two matches have been decided. These were won by Jean Eggleston and May Parker. In the junior class five matches have been held, the winners being Abigail Talbot, Marguerite Smith, "Margie" Hoffman, Edith Handy, and Helen Cooley. In the 1906 class the matches were won by Nina Price, Edith Sanborn, Elizabeth Bradford, Lillian Howard, and Lillian Wiesner. In the freshman class Marie Marrin won the class championship. Within the next few days the semi-finals of the tourney will be contested and the finals will probably take place the early part of next week.

Presbey Wins Three Cushion Billiards.

E. O. Presbey and William Gershall were the competitors last evening at the Metropolitan Billiard Academy, Columbus Avenue, near Sixty-sixth Street, in the second game of the three-cushion-carom tournament. In a match of 60 innings Presbey won, securing the required limit of 35 points to 22 for Gershall. The winner's high run was 5, while Gershall's was 4.

The first game of the 14.2 tournament, to be held in the same rooms, will be played to-night, L. H. Servatius meeting S. G. Pittman. The limit of the game is 200 points.

DEER HUNTING DANGEROUS.

Man and Horse Shot in Sullivan County Game Section.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The deer season is now open, and many hunters are already in the woods of Sullivan County, making the danger from stray bullets very great.

On Monday last a party went deer hunting in the town of Forestburg, and John Tymeson was stationed along a runway. When his companions reached the spot he was missing, and yesterday afternoon his dead body was found some distance away, where he had wandered. He had been killed by a bullet, and his gun lay at his side with an empty shell.

Erie Engineer Charles Mygatt of this village was hunting at Eldred, Sullivan County, and shot his horse instead of a deer. He was driving through a piece of woods, and saw a deer making for him. The animal took fright, however, and ran away, but while Mr. Mygatt was handling his gun it went off, fatally injuring his horse.

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The one cigar you can depend upon being the same in quality whether you smoke one or a thousand. Always 5 cents, and so good the dealer can't afford to cut the price.

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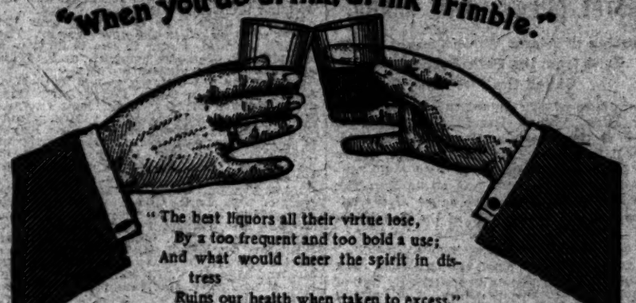

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By a too frequent and too bold a use;
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Ruins our health when taken to excess."

Green Label Trimble Whiskey

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENT

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

DUTY ON MINIATURE PISTOLS.

Held to be Dutiable as Jewelry—Brown Earthenware Case.

Two decisions affecting goods imported by George Borgfeldt & Co. were handed down yesterday by United States General Appraiser Fischer. The first affected an importation of miniature guns and pistols and cartridges for them. The guns are 5¼ inches long and the pistols 1¾ inches long. They retail at $1.50 and $1. Entrance was claimed for them as toys at 35 per cent. Mr. Fischer ruled that they could not be classed as toys because they are not intended for children's use, and upheld the Appraiser in assessing the guns as manufactures of metal at 45 per cent., and the pistols, which are worn as watch charms, as jewelry at 60 per cent.

The other ruling affected an importation of brown earthenware with white glazed interior, for which entrance was claimed as "common brown earthenware" at 25 per cent., on the ground that it was made of common brown clay. Mr. Fischer ruled that the finish and decoration must also be taken into account, and decided that it was properly dutiable at 55 per cent.

SILK FREIGHT AGREEMENT.

Railroads and Merchants Settle Dispute as to Transportation Rates.

The hearing in the matter of the contention of the silk manufacturers before the Inter-State Commerce Commission has been postponed by agreement with the defendant transportation companies to a date to be hereafter fixed by the commission. This action is the result of a compromise in the classification of raw silk and other raw materials of the industry offered by the railway companies on Oct. 30 and accepted next day by the Silk Association of America on behalf of the silk industry.

Heretofore there has been no uniform classification of raw silk freight rates. The basis of the compromise is an absolutely uniform classification of a single first-class rate when the liability of the railroads is restricted to $1 per pound to and from all points north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi.

DUTY ON PEACOCK FEATHERS.

Judge Hazel Decides They Must Pay 50 Per Cent. Ad Valorem.

Peacock and eagle feathers, brought in the rough state from England, are subject to a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem, according to a decision made yesterday by Judge Hazel, sitting in the United States Circuit Court. The question came up on a test case in which George Silva & Co., the New York importers, appealed from the rulings of the Collector of the Port and the Board of General Appraisers.

The duty was fixed on the basis that the feathers were of an ornamental character and not in the category of useful merchandise such as down. The importers contended that as no work had been done in beautifying the feathers they should be entered as crude feathers.

TO SELL SILK RIBBONS.

Peremptory Auction Sale Scheduled to be Held Here.

There will be on Tuesday next a peremptory auction sale of all silk ribbons made by the Charles Horn Silk Company of Titusville, Penn. The sale will be conducted by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell at their salesrooms on White Street. Sample boxes, amounting to 500 cartons, will be sold, with an option of taking duplicates to the extent of 3,000 to 5,000 cartons.

On the same day a prominent ribbon manufacturer, whose name is withheld, will sell at the same place 5,000 cartons of all silk ribbons, all of this season's production, and importing commission houses will close accounts by offering 500 cartons of all silk fancy ribbons.

A COLORADO BANK CLOSED.

VICTOR, Col., Nov. 4.—The First National Bank of this city, a controlling interest in which is owned by the Woods Investment Company, closed its doors shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. A notice was posted saying that the bank was in the hands of the Controller of the Currency. The bank's capital is $50,000. The deposits amounted to about $300,000. A quiet run on the bank had been in progress for several days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the First National Bank of Victor, Col., on Sept. 5, 1903, the date of the last report of condition made to the Controller:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$231,762
Overdrafts	4,218
United States bonds	50,000
Stocks, securities, claims, &c.	225
Real estate	9,853
Due from banks and bankers	26,570
Cash and cash items	63,516
Total	$418,686

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$50,000
Surplus and undivided profits	14,340
Circulation	50,000
Deposits	304,346
Total	$418,686

Only $50 in the Chickasaw Bank.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Nov. 4.—Upon opening the safe of the Bank of Chickasaw Nation at Tishomingo, which closed its doors last week, Receiver Foster found but $50, which was in silver. The bank was the official depository of the Chickasaw Nation and had a capital stock of $50,000, with large private deposits.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Ottawa lumbermen declare that there will be a falling off of fully 25 per cent. in this Winter's cut, as compared with that of last year. Shortage of labor is given as the reason.

***

John O'Brien of the John O'Brien Lumber Company of Chicago is in Duluth closing up the affairs of his company, at the head of the lakes and Ashland. The company has produced 400,000,000 feet of white pine lumber in the last seven years, and the timber is now exhausted.

***

It is announced in Ottawa that the International Harvester Company of America will establish a general agency there and possibly a branch factory.

***

Frederick B. Dale, manager of the H. B. Claflin Company's wash and dress goods departments, has prepared his annual booklet on wash fabrics, and copies are being mailed to the trade.

***

In cotton goods representatives of large mill interests say that there is some improvement in the demand and a hardening in the tone of the market.

***

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong visited the Appraisers' Stores yesterday and discussed routine matters of administration with Acting Appraiser George Wanmaker.

***

Appraiser Whitehead sailed on Tuesday from Porto Rico, where he has been investigating the customs situation, and is expected to be at his desk again on Monday.

***

It is reported that the Western Electric Company is about to establish a factory and general Southern distributing agency at Atlanta, Ga.

***

It is announced that Harding, Whitman & Co. have been appointed selling agents for the products of the Eddystone Manufacturing Company under the brands "William Simpson & Sons" and "Gobelin Art Draperies."

***

The Cone Export and Commission Company has been appointed selling agent for the Lynchburg Cotton Mills Company of Lynchburg, Va.

CARPET PRICE SCHEDULE.

New Scale for Season to be Announced by Manufacturers.

The new scale of prices of carpets will be made known by the manufacturers next Monday. Several hundred buyers will be in the city from all parts of the country to inspect the samples in the salesrooms of the manufacturers and commission agents. Most of the salesrooms are on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Union Square.

The buyers, who will comprise jobbers and retailers, will remain in the city, in most cases, for a week, and during that time the heaviest purchases of the year are likely to be made. Manufacturers' agents say that the small amount of stocks at hand and the scarcity of wool insure an unusually brisk business next week, as the trade will be desirous of getting supplies early.

Several of the manufacturers are displaying their samples this week for the benefit of a number of the larger jobbers who came to the city a little in advance of the opening day, but no prices will be made known until Monday. The manufacturers whose samples are now on hand include the Alexander Smith & Sons Company, Stephen Sanford & Sons, Hartford Carpet Corporation, Roxbury Carpet Company, and Bigelow Carpet Company.

SIXTY NEW YORK CREDITORS.

Waverly Clothing Merchant's Debts Amount to $34,900.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Nov. 4.—Leo B. Levey, a clothing dealer at Waverly, N. Y., to-day filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, with debts of $34,900. Levey's stock is valued at $14,000. There are about sixty merchandise creditors in New York, with nine secured. Levey also operated a branch store at Susquehanna, Penn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EMILIE TIPP.—Emilie Tipp, retail milliner at 3,213 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas F. Hickey. She began business in May, 1901. The liabilities are $1,000 and assets about $400.

NOVICK & GOLDBERG.—Louis Novick and Philip Goldberg, who compose the firm of Novick & Goldberg, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 49 East Broadway, have made an assignment to Harvey J. Cohen. They have been in business about a year.

ORANGE COUNTY TRACTION COMPANY.—Four judgments aggregating $20,139 were entered here yesterday against the Orange County Traction Company in favor of the following persons: Carl Reinschild, $7,531; Max Hershkind, $5,043; Rollins Poucher, $2,532, and the Stapleton National Bank, $5,033, all on notes of the company dated Oct. 1, payable on demand. The summons were served on William H. Hasey, the President, at 8 Liberty Street, this city.

THE L. E. MCCONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of sweaters and knit goods at 56 Worth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry W. Fedden. Louis E. McConnell is President and Howard H. McAvoy Secretary now. James Sargent was formerly Secretary. The business was started by Mr. McConnell four years ago, who formed the firm of L. E. McConnell & Co. In June last he bought out his partner and incorporated the business as the L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of $50,000, with Mr. McConnell as President and Treasurer and James Sargent, who had previously been the bookkeeper, was made Secretary. When the company was formed the statement of the firm showed assets of $88,000 and liabilities of $58,000. Mr. Sargent, it is said, has not been at the place of business for ten days past. Ira Bliss Stewart, attorney for the company, said yesterday that Mr. Sargent had left the books of the company in a very mixed up condition, and the company does not know how it stands. An expert has been at work on the books for a week. There was no way for the company to do but make an assignment. There is a large stock of goods on hand on which advances have been made by bankers. The goods must be sold within the next month or the season will be over, as they will have to be carried over for a year. Louis E. McConnell filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a partner in the firm of L. E. McConnell & Co. at 56 Worth Street. The firm was dissolved on June 1, and has no assets. Robert M. Evans, the other partner, refused to join in the petition. Mr. McConnell's liabilities are $72,735 and nominal assets $31,000, consisting of 310 shares of stock of the L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company. S. Hirsch & Co. are secured creditors for $59,455, and have as collateral $69,678 in merchandise and accounts. They acted as bankers for the firm. On June 1 Mr. McConnell transferred all the goods and accounts upon which S. Hirsch & Co. had made advances to the L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company. Among the other creditors are Mary Ann King, $1,200, secured by real estate mortgage; Nathan Siegel, $1,517; W. H. Rowe & Son, $1,840; Central National Bank, $2,000, and Baldwin Palmer, $1,200.

NOVICK & GOLDBERG.—Louis Novick and Philip Goldberg, who compose the firm of Novick & Goldberg, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 49 East Broadway, have made an assignment to Harvey J. Cohen. They have been in business about a year.

E. J. SOMERS & CO.—E. J. Somers & Co., manufacturers of locks and nails at Worcester, Mass., have gone into bankruptcy with $8,061 liabilities, and $6,225 assets. All the claims except one small one are unsecured. The Berger Manufacturing Company of Canton, Ohio, is a creditor for $2,052; A. Milne & Co. of Boston, for $468, and F. W. Bird & Son of East Walpole for $207.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES J. SULLIVAN.—James J. Sullivan, salesman, of 511 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,650 to three creditors and assets $12 cash in bank.

CAPE VINCENT SEED COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Cape Vincent Seed Company of 200 West Broadway and Cape Vincent, N. Y., was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway, and Marshall S. Hagar was elected trustee.

VAN LEEUWEN & MICHELSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Van Leeuwen and Leo Michelson, who compose the firm of Van Leeuwen & Michelson, manufacturers of women's trimmed hats at 633 Broadway, by Leser Brothers, attorneys for Max Feist, a creditor for $545. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have conveyed and removed a large part of their stock, and made payments of $1,000 to certain creditors on antecedent indebtedness. The firm was formed in December, 1901. Mr. Van Leeuwen had been a manufacturer of cigars for twenty-five years previously. Mr. Michelson is his son-in-law and had been a salesman in this line for several years. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James Hillhouse receiver of the assets in the estate of Max Feist, who stated that a few days ago he was informed by Mr. Van Leeuwen that Mr. Michelson had departed to some place unknown with most of the funds of the firm, and that they were unable to make any payment to Mr. Feist. Lesser Brothers said that at a meeting of the creditors of Van Leeuwen & Michelson held yesterday it was stated that Mr. Michelson had collected $1,000 of accounts, which he did not turn into the firm, and it was not known where he had gone. An offer was made to the creditors on behalf of Mr. Van Leeuwen to settle at 25 cents on the dollar cash, which was referred to a committee of creditors. The liabilities of the firm are $15,000, nominal assets $6,700, and actual assets $3,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHRENS, John G. H.—W. P. Pond	$85
ALLAN, James—Hanlon & Goodman	193
ALLEMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMpany of Pittsburg, Penn.—J. J. Kirkpatrick	900
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMpany—J. J. Kirkpatrick	1,915
ARLUCK, Jacob—Ferdinand Greenbaum	104
BARBER, Jonathan W.—W. F. M. Webb and another	1,012
BALDWIN, William H.—Frank Moss	1,270
BADEN, Paul and Lazare—Harry Meyers, an infant, &c.	2,035
DAVIS, Robert L.—R. T. Tuthill, as executrix	150
DELAWARE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia—J. J. Kirkpatrick	900
DU FAIT, Louis—William H. Nevins	20
DREYSPOOL, Michael—Isaac Bernstein	29
DAVIES, Henry E.—R. Messerole	225
DORNBAUGH, Henry—E. M. Travis	90
FREYBURGER, Sophie, (now Sophie Austin)—J. Jacobs	77
FITZGERALD, Lester C.—Diamond Glass Company	78
FLOOD, Michael—Leavy & Britton Brewing Company	90
GOLDSHLAG, Abraham—L. Schwartz	54
GREENEBAUM, Sigmund—A. Shumway	104
GREIG, James M.—Frank Schwab	1252
GIALLORENZI, Alfred J. W.—Twelfth Ward Bank	28
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW New York—J. J. Kirkpatrick	1,638
HESSETT, John J.—E. M. Haviam	640
HINZ, Alfred J. P.—New York Brass Foundry Company	31
HOFFMAN, Bertha—E. R. Hotaling	292
HARRIS, Edward D., and Horace Russell, as executors—C. H. Hughes and another, costs	109
HARRIS, Edward D., and Horace Russell, as executors—E. D. & E. T. Hilton, costs	101
HARRIS, Edward D., and Horace Russell, as executors—J. & M. E. Russell and another, costs	99
HARRIS, Edward D., and Horace Russell, as executors—H. Hilton and another	107
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH America—J. Kirkpatrick	852
INTERNATIONAL MONEY SOK COMpany—Southern Trust and Deposit Company, costs	90
KULZE, Henry—Clausen & Price Brewing Company	1,591
JACOCKS, Joseph P.—Howard R. Stivers	278
KOHLE, Arthur A.—National Cash Register Company	180
LESSER, Louis, Jr.—The Niles Tool Works Company	2,790
LEVINE, Barnett—N. Whitman and another	283
MUIRHEAD, Joseph G.—Gustav Beuth	118
MORRISON, Samuel J.—The Louis Weber Building Company	1,088
MEYERS, Charles—Ferdinand Greenbaum	164
McCRODDEN, Robert B.—F. J. West	289
McMASTER, Virginia, as executor—Samuel Mayer	220
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMpany of Hartford, Conn.—J. J. Kirkpatrick	1,605
NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Company of Manchester—J. J. Kirkpatrick	900
NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany of the City of New York—J. J. Kirkpatrick	900
NEWMAN, Edward—Hoxton Realty Company	41
NADER, Najeeb E.—L. Krower and another	184
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION COMpany—G. Pecosaro	235
OGDEN, Edward E.—New York Transportation Company	601
NEXEN, John A.—The City of New York	367
NEXEN, John A.—The City of New York	386
PATTERSON, Charles B. and Edward M. Wyse	240
PADIEN, Henry—D. W. Zabinsko	185
RECTOR, &c., Church of the Epiphany—D. J. Chesebro and another	78
RIHANI, Fares—Federal Insurance Company	24
RAPPAPORT, Leo—Rexton Realty Company	78
RADTKE, Gustav A.—Lotos Club	144
REYNOLDS, Isaac D.—Oliver C. Smith	62
READ, Walter J.—Willard P. Whitlock	2,550
STAVENOW, George J.—C. W. Gaylor	114
SEIGER, Joseph—Charles Chugerman and another	71
SCIALO, Vincenzi—Emil Steffens, costs	70
TALBERT, Grace E.—H. G. Silleck, Jr.	186
THE ORANGE COUNTY TRACTION Company—N. Poucher	2,532
THE ORANGE COUNTY TRACTION Company—M. Hirshkind	5,043
THE ORANGE COUNTY TRACTION Company—C. Reinschild	7,581
THE ORANGE COUNTY TRACTION Company—Stapleton National Bank	5,033
INVENTIONS DEVELOPMENT AND SEcurities Company—W. C. Miller	496
THE WILLIAMS COMPANY—P. Palen and another	241
WHITE, John—E. B. Hatch and another	1,972
WALTERS, Mary R.—W. Crawford	71
WHITON, Lewis C.—M. Morgan	1,008
YOUNG, Henry, George—Meyer, Walter J., Roberts, and George J. Stavenow—C. W. Gaylor	320
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. Varino, by guardian	236
THE COLONIAL CLUB—W. B. Putney	397
THE COUNTRY CLUB LAND ASSOCIAtion—Frederick Lohbauer and another	1,042

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge W. B. Sanders, Chicago; W. H. Ames, North Easton, Mass.

HOLLAND—Howell Jones, Topeka; George D. Crabbs, Cincinnati; Baron and Baroness von Geye-Schweppenburg, Berlin.

CAMBRIDGE—R. H. McKim, Washington; A. E. Holt, Montreal.

EARLINGTON—W. M. Robert-Tredenick, London.

MANHATTAN—William F. Dirkes, Cincinnati.

PLAZA—H. C. Tener, Pittsburg; H. J. Emerson, Denver.

SAVOY—J. E. Jenkins, Chicago; Dr. Walter Friedmann, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. W. Bonynge, London.

HOFFMAN—C. E. Creecy, Washington; Ben Zimmer, Milwaukee; Edoardo Delgardo, Havana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hamburger, A., Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. Kalb, carpets, 487 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Coughlin, linens, 836 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. S. Warren, cloaks and waists; Westminster Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets, 348 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Marting Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; F. L. Marting, notions, and Jacob Everett House.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Everett House.

Block, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Kaufman, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Sulzbacher, L., Steubenville, Ohio; notions; Hoffman House.

Samler, L., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Nathan, M., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, notions; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss S. Becker, dry goods; B. Zimmer, jewelry and leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Ullman, William, & Son, Selma, Ala.; H. V. Ullman, dry goods; 552 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Howe & Rogers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Howe & Rogers, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Kann, S. Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists, 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 3 Walker Street.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; M. K. Watson, carpets and manufacturing department, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Ehringer, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. M. Jensen, linens and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Musbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery, 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Y. W. Walsh, cloaks; R. Kuehne, millinery, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; P. G. Dougherty, dress goods, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. R. Watts, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, J. J., Albany, N. Y., clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Ross, A., & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Ross, notions and furnishing goods; 23 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sidenberg & Bloh, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons and trimmings; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 55 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Shompton, Dry Goods Company, Williamsport, Penn.; W. C. Shobbell, domestics and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hunt, E. P., Great Barrington, Mass., dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Milner, W., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Corcoran, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Morgan, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. B. Frear, bicycles; Hotel Navarre.

Jackson Company, Rome, N. Y.; H. W. McGuigan, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sultzer, cloaks; 37 White Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and cloths, 37 White Street.

Hunter, A. & S., Utica, N. Y.; N. Fuhrman, notions, 37 White Street.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; William Campbell, Jr., notions and hosiery; 37 White Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, carpets; J. H. Johnston, blankets; E. A. Arnold, blankets; 104 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. O. Wallace, dress trimmings and laces; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; L. V. Clark, linings; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. Peck, carpets; 112 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. C. Clark, millinery and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, notions; W. W. Loomis, hosiery and gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. H. Barrett, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, Conway & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. E. Bourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; L. Hirsch, cloaks and suits; Hotel Plaza.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; P. Rhatigan, white goods; Hotel Albert.

Weile, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. R. Mitchell, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss C. M. Field, ladies' and infants' wear; 700 Broadway.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. Gay, corsets and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 37 White Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Burlingham, fancy goods; 37 White Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...6:33	Sun sets...4:54	Moon rises...8:34	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:12	Gov. Isl'd...7:32	H. Gate...9:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:33	Gov. Isl'd...1:50	H. Gate...9:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY.) NOV. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Byron, Brazil and Argentina	11:00 A. M.	
Gulf Mar, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manuel Calvo, Barcelona and Genoa		
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Prins der Nederlanden	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Oskar, Naples and Genoa		10:00 A. M.
Rhein, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tijoma, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

Silvia, Newfoundland	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Flandria, Inagua and Haiti	10:30 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Curacao	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan and Ponce	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua, Port au Prince, Savanilla	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Thursday. By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.)

(*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, same will be forwarded at 8:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 126, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 126, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Nots.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand via Canada. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada," or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and Philippine Islands of the following dates: Manila, Sept. 30; Hongkong, Oct. 3; Shanghai, Oct. 7; Yokohama, Oct. 14, and Honolulu, Oct. 28, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. Oct. 31. Due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY.) NOV. 5.

Chalmette, New Orleans	Oct. 30.		
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos	Oct. 28.		
Denver, Galveston	Oct. 31.		
El Dia, New Orleans	Oct. 31.		
Maracas, Trinidad	Oct. 29.		
Peninsula, Fayal	Oct. 23.		

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

Comanche, Charleston	Nov. 3.		
Montesy, Havana	Nov. 3.		
Sabine, Galveston	Oct. 30.		

SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

Campania, Liverpool	Oct. 31.		
Celtic, Liverpool	Oct. 30.		
Sicilian Prince, Naples	Oct. 23.		
St. Louis, Southampton	Oct. 31.		

SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

Armenian, Liverpool	Oct. 30.		
Braemar, Algiers	Oct. 27.		
Citta di Napoli, Gibraltar	Dec. 30.		
Deutschland, Hamburg	Nov. 1.		
El Sud, Galveston	Nov. 3.		
Monroe, Norfolk	Nov. 7.		

Arrived.

SS Goldsboro, Curry, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Maasmines, (Br.,) Lucas, London, Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen, Oct. 24, and Southampton, 25th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Naparima, (Br.,) Fyfe, Demerara, Oct. 24, with sugar to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Hellos, (Ger.,) Jansen, Rotterdam, Oct. 20, and Shields, 22d, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 P. M.

SS Phoebus, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Shields, Oct. 23, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Colonel E. L. Drake, Rubelli, towing barge Standard Oil Company No. 90, with oil to the Standard Oil Company.

SS Benefactor, Curry, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Monroe, Huiphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Housatonic, (Br.,) Henry, Shields, Oct. 21, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Orissaba, Byrne, Cienfuegos, &c., Oct. 13, with mdse., passengers, and mails to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Earlswood, (Br.,) Brown, Huelva, Oct.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

Call money firm, 2½@4½ per cent.

Yesterday's stock market developed very little difference in tone or prices between "election on" and "election off." This applies even to the group of stocks which were to be especially benefited by Tammany's success and "friendliness." Early in the day there was a brief spurt in which those who were spry enough might have sold some shares at a profit, but it was all gone before the day was done. American Ice, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Consolidated Gas, Manhattan, Metropolitan all closed lower, failing to reflect any expectation of added values through Tammany favors, but showing apparently liquidation, or taking back by insiders what they had let the politicians have as a favor. This is serious enough to the political tipsters, but to everybody else it was a needed touch of humor to offset the grimness of the Tammany victory. "Who enters here leaves hope behind" is the inscription over the market at present, and in this case while the entrance was made easy the exit with profit seems difficult. It is poetic justice that money made on a different sort of election wagers is recouped by money lost by those who made their bets through the stock market. Perhaps the sequel may be stimulation of the values of the issues concerned by favors and concessions in reality instead of in figment in order to let the operators out whole. Tammany is easily capable of it if they are numerous and needy enough to make it worth while.

The general list weakened under the leadership of Steel, the preferred being the most active stock on the list and the weakest of the representative properties. The 5 per cents also fell to a new low record, 67⅝, and closed at it, so that the syndicate lost on any bonds they sold, whatever they may have made on the fall in the preferred hypothetically bought for conversion. Whoever operates in these securities speculatively under present conditions deserves to lose money, and the inducement for investment buying is also obscure. There may be advantages other than profit in selling steel abroad cheaper than at home, or possibly cheaper than cost, but it helps little with fixed charges and dividend payments, and invites action enabling Americans to buy in their own markets as cheaply as foreigners, which would strike permanently at the trust's profits. In other words, Steel is a "political" as well as an industrial, and its value depends on considerations not deducible from its yield to investors upon the purchase price. The weakness in Steel extended to the group of affiliated industrials, and the railways consuming their products were no exception to a general but not universal fall averaging less than 1. Reading second preferred was the chief exception, advancing 2½.

Foreign exchange was a few points higher, gold was marked up a trifle in London, and the cablegrams were generous in forecasts of gold coming this way. These items are inconsistent in theory, and, as a matter of fact, diligent inquiry in likely quarters failed to establish that any more gold was actually en route from Europe, (small receipts from Cuba and Canada are of course not included in these remarks,) or even that the gold really coming was brought under conditions making the operation profitable to the generality of exchange dealers. It is notable that the gold coming is pushed from London, not pulled from here. That is to say, English pressure to pay for cotton bought here, not our pressure to bring gold to supply our necessities, is the motive of the movement. The proof lies in the depression of sterling by the liberal supply of cotton bills rather than by increased supply of bankers' or finance bills in response to a dearer money market. The dearer price of gold in London would seem to be marking up to keep it from export by those who must pay for the cotton they have bought rather than by bidding up by American importers of gold. The significance lies not in the bullion actually moved, but in the demonstration that the market is so evenly balanced that gold must come whether London likes it or not in response to even slight hardening of our money market. Remembering last week's loss of cash, which is to be reflected in the next bank statement and emphasized by continued loss this week, the prospect of sudden advance in our interest rates is something to be borne in mind. Until this shadow passes, no advance in the stock market is to be expected or desired.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	1½	Met. Securities	½
Canada South	½	Mo. K. & T.	1
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	4½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Corn Prod.	½	Tol., Ryrs. & W.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Detroit Un. Ry.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
General Electric	1	Westinghouse	1
Kan. City So. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Locos. pf.	1	People's Gas	½
Am. Smelting	½	Pere Marquette	1½
Am. Sugar	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Rock Island	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Chi. Union Tract.	½	Union Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Un. Bag. & Pap. pf.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Steel	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wabash	½
Manhattan	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Met. St. Ry.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det. So., Ohio Sc. 4s	3	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	1	St. P. & Dul. 2d 5s	2½
Mob. & O., Mont. Div. 6s	3	St. P., M. & M. 4½s	1½
N. Y. Cent. 3½s	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
N. Y. Cent. 3½s, reg. col. 3½s, reg.	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1	M. K. & T. 2d	1½
Te	1	Southern Pacific 4s	1½
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1	U. S. Steel 5s	1½
Int. Paper 6s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 4	436,654
To date this year	135,470,812
Corresponding date last year	156,621,768

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 4	$2,494,000
To date this year	4574,144,950
Corresponding date last year	$780,402,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway.
Nassau Electric Railroad Brooklyn preferred stock.
Pennsylvania Railroad.
Shelby Iron Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Co.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Compared with last Monday's market and with those of the closing days of last week the transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday showed a fairly large total, but it is only by such comparison that the term "active" can be applied to the present situation. With very few exceptions the increase in activity was accompanied by net losses, the leaders of the decline being the United States Steel stocks, both issues of which were weak, as were also the sinking fund bonds. By far the larger number of the issues dealt in showed very small transactions, the bulk of the day's total being supplied by half a dozen stocks.

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Most prominent among the issues which attracted attention were the steel stocks, to which was charged the largest share of responsibility for the declines which marked the day's trading. Very little of a definite character was advanced as a reason for the weakness displayed by the securities of the United States Steel Corporation, but in the rumors concerning the company was ample ground for even a sharper decline than that which actually occurred. The Street was busy all day discussing rumors to the effect that the prices of steel products are to undergo a readjustment that will be sufficiently radical to considerably lessen the profits of the trust, which, in conjunction with the decline in its output, will present a situation by no means pleasant to contemplate. At the same time it must be asserted that anything in the way of an official admission that reductions in prices are likely is wanting. It is pointed out, however, that should the efforts being made to export large quantities of the company's output be successful it can hardly be so unless prices are fixed considerably below those which prevail here.

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The selling of the steel stocks, which forced the prices down to within small fractions of the lowest prices on record, was reported to be of a very general character. Traders supplied their share of the selling, but it was not thought that the traders were mainly responsible for the decline. Out of a total of about 440,000 shares for the day the steel stocks supplied about 90,000, or one-fifth of the total transactions. In addition the sinking fund bonds were quite actively traded in, and these showed as much weakness as did the stocks themselves.

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Since the engagement of $1,000,000 gold for import to New York was announced on Monday the Street has been giving much thought to the probable movement of gold to this city, but thus far nothing has developed to show that the movement just at this time will assume large proportions. Reports of further engagements were current yesterday, but they lacked verification and seemed to be a duplication of Monday's announcement. The exchange rate, although slightly higher than on Friday, was still easy, although it did not again go to the price at which it was believed gold imports could be arranged without loss. Concerning the National City Bank's transaction, it is claimed that none but those with special advantages could have made this transaction with any profit at all if indeed without an actual loss. It is said that the bank, being in possession of large sums of money which do not cost it anything in the way of interest, is in a position to engage gold when others could not do so without being out of pocket.

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As was foreseen, London is taking means to keep the gold which it has and which is coming to it from South Africa and other points, and as a means to this end the price of gold bars as well as of American eagles was advanced slightly in London yesterday. A further consideration that affects the movement of gold is the fact that although New York bankers early last month paid off a large part of the loans which they had secured abroad, a very considerable sum is still due to foreigners, and the disposition that may be made in regard to these loans will of course materially affect the situation. The amount of commercial bills coming into the market representing principally cotton, is still heavy, and of themselves will probably force the shipment of further gold to New York in the natural course of exchange. But the movement doubtless will be much curtailed if the rates for money which prevail here prove sufficiently attractive to induce the foreign bankers who have loans in this market to forego the opportunity offered by the present low rate of exchange to effect advantageously the return of their funds. In this connection it is interesting to note that a considerable part of the money loaned on call yesterday at 4 per cent. was for foreign account.

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Interest was taken in the announcement that application had been made in Berlin for the listing in that market of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It is of course due to a desire to broaden the market for the stock, as well as to afford means of closer observation of the market by German holders of Baltimore and Ohio, who already are quite numerous. It was stated yesterday that the only other active American stock on the Berlin list is Canadian Pacific. It is explained that one reason why Berlin has so few American stocks while Amsterdam has so many, is the rather heavy tax of 2% per cent. which is incurred in Germany upon the original purchase of foreign securities.

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The axiom that it is well to take a profit when you see it was never more entirely verified than it was yesterday by the course of the local traction stocks. Traders had been bulling these issues before election on the ground that if McClellan was elected the market for the stocks would improve because it was believed that the companies would fare better under Tammany rule. McClellan was elected and the local traction stocks did open at a considerable advance over Monday's final prices, the largest gains being in Metropolitan Street Railway, which opened up 2¼ points, and in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which showed an initial advance of 1¼ points. But these suggestions of good things for the local tractions soon faded away, and in the general decline of the market these particular issues fared so poorly that a majority of them, after their brilliant opening, closed below the prices quoted on Monday, when McClellan's election was still a matter of doubt. One trader, however, who had on Monday bought 800 shares of Manhattan, was allowed enough to sell on the first advance, and in his profit found some consolation for his political disappointment.

Consolidated National Bank Election.

Henry G. Lewis has been elected assistant cashier of the Consolidated National Bank. He was formerly connected with the Fourth National Bank.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—There was a little more activity in the trading to-day, but it was due largely to the dealings in Reading and United States Steel. With the exception of Consolidated Lake Superior and Union Traction, the purely local stocks were neglected, but those in which dealings did not take place were, as a rule, fractionally lower. There was a continued good demand for bonds, Equitable Illuminating first 5s, Electric and People's Traction 4s, Philadelphia Electric gold 5s, and Reading general 4s being favorites. Prices, however, did not show any important change.

Total sales, 16,546 shares and $103,600 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Amalgamated Copper	59¾	59¾	59¾
53	American Railways	43	43	43
400	Atchison	68¼	67¾	67¾
150	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	67¾	67¼	67¼
311	Cambria Steel	18½	18½	18½
10	Chicago & Alton	28¼	28¼	28¼
2,370	Con. Lake Superior	2½	2½	2½
200	Con. Lake Superior pf.	23	23	23
184	Diamond Steel	7¾	7½	7½
200	Elec. Co. of America	7¾	7½	7½
50	Electric Storage Battery	47	47	47
700	Erie	27	27	27
55	Insurance Co. of N. Am.	24¼	24¼	24¼
2	Keystone Watch Case Co.	95	95	95
22	Lehigh Navigation	65¾	65¾	65¾
5	Minehill Railroad	61¼	61¼	61¼
64	Norristown Railroad	100	100	100
1,652	Pennsylvania Railroad	60¾	60½	60 8-16
50	Philadelphia Traction	96¾	96¼	96¼
176	Philadelphia Electric	6 1-16	6	6 1-16
413	Philadelphia Company	39¾	39	39¼
25	Philadelphia Company pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	Philadelphia Nat. Bank	310	310	310
3,011	Reading	23	22¾	22¾
120	Repr. Steel	¾	¾	¾
10	Tidewater Steel	1	1	1
657	United Gas Imp.	80½	80	80
1,023	Union Traction	44	44	44
3,295	United States Steel	13½	12¾	12¾
440	United States Steel pf.	59	57¾	57¾
100	Warwick Steel	8½	8½	8½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold yesterday at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

12 shares Home Insurance Company, 331.
$5,000 Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1920, coupons February and August, 92¼.
50 shares North American Trust Company, 253.
15 shares Federal Bank (subscription to surplus paid), $100 each, 100.
18 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 255.
4,268 shares American Cotton Company common, $1 per share.
300 shares American Cotton Company preferred, $1 per share.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Boston dispatches the Berkshire Hill Paper Company has been organized at Adams, Mass., with a capital of $150,000.

It is stated in Tampa, Fla., dispatches that the present crop of Florida oranges is estimated at 1,600,000 boxes, compared with 750,000 boxes last year.

Stockholders of the Cambridge Electric Light Company have voted to increase the company's stock from $600,000 to $700,000.

It is stated the output of the Dominion Coal Company's mines for October, was 297,266 tons, an increase of 37,266 tons over September.

Joplin (Mo.) advices state that the curtailment of production has held the price of zinc ore up to $38 a ton. Lead ore is steady at $58, there having been no change in the price for several weeks.

According to St. Paul dispatches, the Minneapolis Trust Company has decided to reduce its capital stock from $500,000 to $250,000.

Detroit dispatches state that the Grand Rapids and Ionia Railway Company, capitalized at $1,000,000, has been organized there, and will build an electric line connecting Grand Rapids and Ionia, Mich.

Pig Iron Output Cut.

Archer Brown of Rogers, Brown & Co. said yesterday that in all probability the cut in pig iron output for the month of November decided upon formally by the Eastern Association of Pig Iron Producers in Philadelphia Tuesday would be considerably over that for October. The October cut was nominally 20 per cent., but as a matter of fact the reduction reached about 39 per cent., and as furnaces have been shutting down in increasing numbers during the month the prospect is for a reduction of between 40 and 50 per cent. in November over producing capacity.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The money market shows a slightly firmer tone in consequence of the heavy drain from the West. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6 per cent; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, par. Clearings, $22,067,684; balances, $1,574,148. The foreign exchange market continues easy.

The stock market was generally quiet, but there was considerable doing in Amalgamated, Copper Range, and American Telephone.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
680	Atchison	68¾	67¾	67¾
5	Atchison pf.	90	90	90
135	Boston Elevated	141	140½	140½
34	Boston & Albany	248	248	248
6	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
7	Boston & Maine	171	170	170
4	Boston & Providence	196	196	196
6	Fitchburg pf.	138	137	138
5	Mass. Elec.	19	19	19
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	77½	77½	77½
20	Mexican Central	10¾	10¾	10¾
176	N. Y., N. H. & H.	186½	186½	186½
1	Old Colony	201	201	201
40	Penna.	60¾	60¾	60¾
25	Pere Marquette pf.	73	73	73
105	Union Pacific	73¾	73	73
38	West End	91	90½	91
124	West End pf.	109½	109	109

TELEPHONES.

2,389	American	128⅝	127½	127½
55	*New England	123¼	123½	123¼
300	Western pf.	79	78	78

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chem.	11¾	10¾	11¼
26	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	70	70	70
1	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	13	13	13
1,247	American Sugar	117	115½	115½
195	American Sugar pf.	119½	118½	118½
75	American Woolen	34	34	34
71	American Woolen pf.	93	93	93
600	Dom. Iron & Steel	3½	3¼	3½
70	Edison	244½	239	244
32	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	39	39	39
143	General Elec.	153	151	151
318	Mass. Gas	35¼	34¾	35
835	Mass. Gas pf.	79	78½	78¾
5	Mergenthaler	180	180	180
5	Nova Scotia Steel	75½	75½	75½
35	*Pullman	217	217	217
23	Reece Button	7¼	7¼	7¼
281	United Fruit	100	99½	99½
105	United Shoe Mach.	45	44½	45
6	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28	28	28
6	U. S. Rubber pf.	37¼	36¼	37½
562	U. S. Steel	13¾	12¾	12¾
922	*U. S. Steel pf.	59¾	57¾	57¾

MINING.

65	Adventure	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	Allouez	5	5	5
4,925	*Amalgamated	39½	38½	38½
70	American Zinc	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Bingham	23	23	23
2	Cal. & Hecla	450	450	450
100	Centennial	17	17	17
360	Cons. Mercur	1	95c.	95c.
5,167	Copper Range	48¼	46¼	46¼
155	Daly-West	37¾	37	37¼
575	Dom. Coal	76½	74	74
100	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8½
25	Granby	4	4	4
10	Isle Royale	4¾	4¾	4¾
250	Mohawk	38	36¾	36¾
100	Mont. C. & C.	2	2	2
300	Montreal & Bos.	70c.	70c.	70c.
740	Old Dominion	12	11¾	12
87	Osceola	88¼	87	87
100	Quincy	184½	184½	184½
150	Phoenix	3¾	3¼	3¾
10	Quincy	90	90	90
65	Santa Fe	2 1-16	2	2
105	Shannon	9	8¾	9
170	Tamarack	5½	5½	5½
100	U. S. C. & O.	9¾	9¾	9¾
640	United States	18¼	17¾	17¾
480	Utah	28	27½	27½
500	Victoria	3¼	2¾	3
100	Winona	8	8	8
90	Wolverine	66	65¾	65¾

British Columbia, 2½ bid, 3 asked.
*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—There was an active trade to-day in Box Board issues. The common sold off a little and the preferred, on trading that aggregated nearly 2,000 shares before noon, slipped down from 23 to below 22. Can preferred was easy. Pneumatic Tool broke to 20—a new low record—on a sale of 30 shares, but a demand for four shares put the price back to 25. Swift's was firm.

New York exchange was at 40 cents discount. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	American Can	3	2½	2½
245	American Can pf.	28¾	27½	27½
60	Chicago City Ry.	168	168	168
178	Chicago Edison	140	140	140
34	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	26	20	25
60	Chicago Telephone	116	115	115
125	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	32	31	32
100	Chicago U. Trac. rcts.	30	30	30
10	Diamond Match	120½	120½	120½
10	Lake Street Elevated	3¼	3¼	3½
295	National Biscuit	35½	35	35¼
20	National Biscuit pf.	98	98	98
60	Swift & Co.	102¼	102	102¼
575	Union Boxboard	3¾	3½	3½
1,990	Union Boxboard pf.	23	21¾	21¾
15	West Chicago	56¼	56	56

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—Nothing new developed on the Stock Exchange. Trading was active, and a few fractional price changes occurred. Cotton Duck showed considerable strength and advanced to 3. The incomes closed at 15.

Money on call, 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,171 shares of stock and $122,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Seaboard Ry. com.	14	13¾	13¾
101	Seaboard Ry. pf.	23	22½	22½
25	Atl. Coast Line com.	107	107	107
20	Northern Central	85	85	85
450	Cotton Duck tr. rcts.	3¼	3	3
125	Cnt. Mex. Marine pf.	18	17¾	17¾
$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	67¾	67¾	67¾
2,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	50¼	50	50¼
10,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	91	91	91
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾
14,000	Cotton Duck Incomes	16	14	15
21,000	G., E. B. Brewing 1st	46	46	46
71,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s cts.	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Metropolitan St. Ry. 5s	116	116	116
1,000	Patersburg 6s, Class R	120¾	120¾	120¾
2,000	Nor. Cent. 5s, Series S	120	120	120

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2½@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates, 5 per cent. for thirty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $305,211,820; balances, $12,303,507; United States Sub-Treasury credit balance, $555,752.

Money on call in London, 2½@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼@3½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.83½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8075@4.81; demand, $4.8445@$4.8450; cables, $4.8510@$4.8515. Commercial bills were $4.80@4.81.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 94 13-16@94⅝; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraphic, 5c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Repayments by the Bank of England to the market to-day increased the supplies of money appreciably. The action of the bank caused much criticism in view of the uncertainty regarding the gold position. There was an advance in the price of eagles and other gold in connection with further purchases in the open market for shipment to New York. Discounts were firm, in spite of the abundance of money, in view of the possibility of an advance to-morrow in the rate of discount of the Bank of England.

Business on the Stock Exchange was fairly cheerful. There was some increase in the trading, though the uncertainty as to the bank rate checked operations. Consols hardened, reacted, and closed steady. Americans opened dull and irregular, it being argued that the victory of Tammany in New York yesterday would not please the operators on Wall Street. After the receipt of New York's opening prices Americans hardened, and they closed firm. Grand Trunk was firm on the traffic increase being over double the amount anticipated. Foreigns, notably Japanese, were strong.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88 9-16; Anacondas, 3⅝; Atchison, 70¼; Atchison preferred, 93½; Baltimore and Ohio, 78⅝; Canadian Pacific, 122⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 31½; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 14; De Beers, 20⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 20½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 70½; Erie, 28½; Erie first preferred, 68¾; Erie second preferred, 51; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville and Nashville, 104½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17½; New York Central, 123⅜; Norfolk and Western, 58¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 80; Ontario and Western, 21¼; Pennsylvania, 62½; Rand Mines, 5⅛; Reading, 23½; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 23; Southern Railway, 18½; Southern Railway preferred, 77¼; Southern Pacific, 44⅜; Union Pacific, 75¼; Union Pacific preferred, 88; United States Steel, 13⅜; United States Steel preferred, 60¾; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 35.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.40; Paris, 24.50.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-32d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened irregular. Prices became firmer, but later they showed heaviness throughout. Turks were much offered on a rumor that the Sultan was seriously ill. Industrials were steady.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 77½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were rather firmer.

The Tageblatt says it learns that the Deutsche Bank will apply for the listing of Baltimore and Ohio securities on the Berlin Boerse, and adds that other American listings are contemplated.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅜ per cent.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 4.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Crucible Steel	4¾	4	4¾
125	Crucible Steel pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
610	U. S. Steel	13¾	12¾	12¾
79	U. S. Steel pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾
427	West. Elec. 2nds	68	68	68
160	Pittsburg Coal	20	20	20
283	Pittsburg Coal pf.	62¾	61¼	62
85	Pittsburg Steel	22	22	22
325	Mfrs. Light & Heat	27¼	27	27
5	West. Air Brake	131	131	131
363	National Fireproof	13¾	13¼	13¾
20	National Fireproof pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼
6	Ohio Fuel	36	36	36

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Consolidated	.05	.06
Andes	.17	.18
Belcher	.13	.15
Best & Belcher	1.40	1.40
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	1.10	1.15
Challenge Consolidated	.20	.20
Chollar	.13	.14
Confidence	.60	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.10
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.14	.17
Gould & Curry	.23	.21
Hale & Norcross	.59	.58
Julia	.06	.06
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.03	.03
Mexican	.93	.94
Occidental Consolidated	.20	.20
Ophir	1.40	1.40
Overman	.22	.24
Potosi	.13	.13
Savage	.16	.17
Sierra Nevada	.32	.30
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.11	.11
Union Consolidated	.45	.45
Utah Consolidated	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.42	.44
Silver bars	59¾	59¼
Mexican dollars	47¼@48	47¼@48
Drafts, sight	02½	02½
Telegraph	.03	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and Monday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5¾	6¼	6	6¾
American Con	1¾	2	1½	1¾
Anaconda	12	12½	10½	12½
C. K. & N.	21	22	21	21¾
C. C. Con.	3	3¾	3½	3¾
Coriolanus	1	3	1	3
C. C. & M.	1	1¾	1½	2
Dante	1	3	1	3
Doctor Jackpot	3	3¾	3	3¼
Elkton	42¾	43	42¼	44
El Paso	53	53¾	53	53
Gold Dollar	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Golden Cycle	63	65	63½	65
Golden Fleece	3	15	3	15
Gold Bond	1	3	1	3
Gold Sovereign	3	3¼	3	3¼
Isabella	10	10¼	10¼	10¾
Jackpot	3	3¼	3	3¼
Keystone	3	3¼	2	3¼
Last Dollar	40	47	40	47
Lexington	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Little Puck	2	2¼	2	2¼
Little Bessie	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Mollie Gibson	3	3¾	3	3¾
Mary Cashen	1	1¾	1¼	1¾
Moon Anchor	10	11	10	10¾
New Haven	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Old Gold	10	10½	10	10½
Pharmacist	2	2¾	2¼	2¾
Pinnacle	2	3	2	3
Portland	110	112	105	112
Rose Maude	1¾	2	1¾	2
Rose Nicol	1	1½	1	1½
Sunset Eclipse	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
Vindicator	80	80	80	80
Work	4¼	5	4¾	5

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The majority of stocks that changed quotations in the trading in curb securities yesterday were weak, after showing strength at the opening, in sympathy with the movements on the board, and declined some quite abruptly. Standard Oil, particularly on active transactions, sold down from 672 to 665, a drop for the day of 5, and Northern Securities which sold up at the opening from 83⅜ to 89¼ on the transfer of 500 shares, on the sale of a single hundred later in the day broke to 88, a loss of 1. Seaboard Air Line stocks were stronger, the preferred especially, which was traded in at 21½ and 22, a gain of 1. American Can common, which declined last week to 2½, a new low record, sold up to 3¼, with a reaction to 2⅞ on sales of 1,800 shares. United Box Board and Paper preferred advanced 1¼ points yesterday on a single sale, while the common made a small fractional advance. Interborough Rapid Transit was bid up from 88 to 87½ before a sale was recorded, and remained strong, closing at 87½ bid.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	American Can	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
200	American Can pf.	28	27½	27½
600	Con. Lake Superior	½	½	½
43	Con. Lake Superior pf.	2¾	2½	2½
50	Electric Boat pf.	40	40	40
200	Greene Con. Copper	16¾	16½	16¾

MEXICAN NATIONAL'S NEW STANDARD GAUGE

Change Now Complete Without Traffic Interference.

Steel Trust Bought 25,000 Tons of Rails in Belgium to Fill Mexican National Contract.

The National Railroad Company of Mexico, in which the Mexican Government has a large interest, will open its new standard gauge line for traffic next Sunday. This notable event in the development of Mexican railroads has been preceded by nearly two years of hard work, as the process of turning the narrow gauge road into a standard gauge road had to be accomplished without interference to traffic.

As a result the City of Mexico will be brought several hours nearer to this city, for during the progress of the standardizing of the road care was taken to correct grades and curves to a certain extent. Besides, an entirely new line of road was built between Gonzales and Mexico City, which reduces the distance between those cities about thirty-eight miles. This line has just been completed. It nearly parallels the Mexican Central between those cities and will, it is expected, prove an active competitor for through and local business.

The work of standardizing the road began in January, 1902, and was carried on in sections. New rails to the amount of 100,000 tons were laid. All of these were imported from Europe, 75,000 tons coming from England and 25,000 tons from Belgium.

The importation of the latter was accompanied by unusual circumstances. It seems that the contract was awarded to one of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation. When the time for delivery approached the company found the demand on its output from American roads so great that it could not fulfill the Mexican contract, which it had secured at a much lower figure than that charged to American roads. The Steel Company, therefore, purchased the 25,000 tons in Belgium, but even so, lost on the transaction, because it had to pay a higher price than that which it had received from the Mexican National.

In order to operate trains on the standard gauge the road had to get new equipment. It now has seventy new engines, of which fifteen are ten-wheel passenger engines and fifty-five are consolidated freight engines, with a driving power of 170,000 pounds. The road has also received forty new passenger coaches and 1,700 new freight cars. There have also been built fifty-eight new steel bridges, ranging from seventeen-foot girders to one-hundred-and-eighty-foot pin spans.

CHICAGO RAILWAY'S PLAN.

Protective Committee Accomplishes Financial Relief of Union Traction Company.

Announcement has been made to stockholders of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company, the West Chicago Street Railroad Company, and the Chicago Union Traction Company, the three transportation companies whose stock interests here have been in the hands of a protective committee for reorganization purposes, that certificates of deposit may now be exchanged again for the original stock certificates through the Guaranty Trust Company.

The protective committee has accomplished, as its major object, the relief of the Chicago Union Traction Company from the financial burdens it was under in handling the leases of its controlled lines. This relief involves the lessening of the lease rentals on the North Chicago Street Railroad Company and the West Chicago Street Railroad Company by reductions from 12 to 6 per cent. and from 8 to 4 per cent., respectively, on an arrangement whereby the amounts withheld are made cumulative for five years. This will enable the reorganized company to devote a large part of its income to the development of its property, and will, it is thought, make it possible to come out with a clean sheet when the five years are up.

The plan proposed by the protective committee, involving the organization of the Chicago Railways Company to lease the Union Traction Company, now in control of the Directors, and then before the stockholders of the latter corporation, before it can be made effective. There is also pending a suit in Illinois courts to restrain the City of Chicago from interfering with the Union Traction Company and its allied concerns in enforcing certain tax payments.

The syndicate which H. B. Hollins & Co. of this city have been managing stands ready, it is understood, to carry out the financing undertaking immediately upon the removal of legal obstacles.

Lackawanna Road Appointment.

A circular issued yesterday by the General Freight Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, but made effective from Nov. 1, announced the appointment of Frank H. Pyke as Eastbound Freight Agent. Mr. Pyke, who has been chief clerk in the office of Vice President E. D. Caldwell for several years, will have his office at 82 Wall Street.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—At the Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to-day the Board of Directors was re-elected for another year without change. The action of the Directors in arranging the purchase of the Quincy Railroad Bridge Company and franchises, road properties and franchises of the Burlington and Western and the Iowa and St. Paul Railroad, all of which have been operated by the Burlington Road many years under lease, was approved, and those properties will be consolidated with the Burlington system.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	500	472	472
4th week Oct.	$234,815	$227,362	$207,741
Month	781,378	704,816	645,907
From July 1	2,909,210	2,603,216	2,362,501
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,748	7,500	7,562
4th week Oct.	1,448,000	1,347,000	1,210,000
Month	4,478,000	4,116,000	3,873,000
From July 1	16,486,000	14,868,250	12,907,000
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
4th week Oct.	183,819	154,697	137,583
Month	606,082	566,773	497,244
From July 1	2,233,113	2,116,339	1,879,427
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,338	2,373	2,393
4th week Oct.	539,900	524,600	529,000
Month	1,823,300	1,662,700	1,561,700
From July 1	6,283,500	6,225,600	6,141,100
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Oct.	11,446	13,902	9,222
Month	39,907	38,949	28,608
From July 1	148,984	143,768	120,944
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
4th week Oct.	50,855	50,122	48,515
Month	184,482	140,872	140,227
From July 1	668,379	609,036	583,421
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Oct.	129,182	131,462	129,704
Month	529,857	507,070	450,517
From July 1	2,385,737	2,058,132	1,841,204
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,593	1,593	1,329
4th week Oct.	271,361	279,652	195,861
Month	761,575	751,617	602,561
From Jan. 1	9,574,672	7,456,470	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
4th week Oct.	111,822	85,803	92,504
Month	325,071	264,440	254,487
From July 1	1,806,901	1,661,671	1,618,630
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
1st week October	13,087	10,873	12,000
From July 1	101,253	137,181	102,783
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,486	2,484	2,307
4th week October	701,852	663,000	600,938
Month	2,206,256	1,970,048	1,805,701
From July 1	8,567,562	7,436,241	6,705,702
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	409	409	409
Month October	106,143	373,969	.....
From July 1	1,577,018	1,305,623	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
4th week October	302,000	213,331	177,436
Month	812,800	626,788	537,540
From July 1	2,446,827	2,256,669	2,107,488
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for September—			
Gross earnings	89,800	88,644	74,158
Op. expenses	54,000	42,067	35,847
Net earnings	35,840	45,957	37,311
Total income	45,064	53,606	40,124
Fixed charges	12,830	12,802	.....
Surplus	32,234	41,096	.....
From 3 months	246,778	230,429	200,679
Net earnings	87,056	96,210	61,356
Total income	116,088	117,014	.....
Surplus, 3 months	79,902	79,509	.....

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for September—			
Gross earnings	536,726	506,471	30,255
Op. expenses	405,571	383,501	20,697
Net earnings	132,826	122,969	9,858
Taxes	21,877	18,057	3,819
Surplus	131,460	104,912	26,538
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,554,172	1,548,632	105,540
Op. expenses	1,167,225	1,178,837	*11,611
Net earnings	486,946	370,275	116,672
Taxes	70,903	54,172	16,730
Surplus	415,885	316,103	99,782
*Decrease.			
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for September—			
	1902.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	220,040	226,719	164,324
Op. expenses	153,822	168,425	114,450
Net earnings	67,115	57,294	50,309
Gross, 9 months	751,662	670,784	515,208
Op. expenses	481,450	500,044	360,598
Net, 9 months	270,545	173,090	145,670
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for September—			
	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	520,123	493,660	26,963
Op. exp. and taxes	408,756	385,727	25,029
Net earnings	130,566	111,932	18,633
From July 1 to Sept 30—			
Gross earnings	1,579,626	1,487,971	91,654
Op. exp. and taxes	1,217,763	1,126,171	91,621
Net earnings	361,863	361,799	33
LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for September—			
	1902.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	51,502	43,816	38,744
Op. expenses	43,106	28,340	21,027
Net earnings	8,794	15,444	17,717
Total income	10,443	15,586	.....
Gross, 3 months	160,761	121,549	108,457
Net earnings	38,476	36,960	42,097
Total, 3 months	42,629	37,112	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	1,885,000	1,740,120	1,456,318
Op. expenses	1,115,195	994,655	855,464
Net earnings	769,405	745,465	650,529
Ratio op. exp	59%	57%	57%
Fixed charges	202,500	213,068	192,161
Surplus	545,578	532,399	458,368
Gross, 3 months	5,764,474	5,016,961	4,251,433
Op. expenses	3,456,225	2,992,557	2,443,009
Net earnings	2,318,249	2,066,504	1,758,424
Fixed charges	606,873	594,169	576,485
Surplus, 3 months	1,649,877	1,468,844	1,211,939
PENNSYLVANIA reports for its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie (directly operated) for September—			
Gross earnings	9,906,239	9,048,239	7,927,429
Op. expenses	6,520,928	5,733,128	4,744,128
Net earnings	3,385,311	3,315,111	3,183,311
Ratio op. exp	65.8%	63.3%	59.9%
Gross, 9 months	86,921,700	77,179,100	68,763,100
Op. expenses	60,083,200	50,492,400	44,754,400
Net, 9 months	26,838,307	26,677,607	24,013,007
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, show changes in September and for the nine months as follows:			
	Sept., 1903.	Nine Mos. Increase.	
Gross earnings	$441,000	$4,032,900	
Expenses	441,200	5,147,500	
Net earnings	100	*$34,000	
*Decrease.			
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for September—			
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	1,225,200	1,098,200	1,006,350
Op. expenses	716,724	601,124	605,224
Net earnings	425,886	395,466	367,166
Gross, 9 months	10,194,406	9,141,506	8,173,300
Op. expenses	7,283,020	6,214,629	6,031,290
Net, 9 months	2,911,386	2,926,876	2,062,036
NORTHERN CENTRAL for September—			
Gross earnings	879,819	705,019	761,019
Op. expenses	682,106	509,706	476,106
Net earnings	197,213	195,313	284,913
Gross, 9 months	7,121,264	6,107,264	6,061,264
Op. expenses	5,066,658	4,412,909	4,335,750
Net, 9 months	1,774,605	1,694,705	1,725,565
WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for September—			
	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	435,808	386,608	53,200
Op. expenses	310,308	265,308	45,000
Net earnings	125,303	121,303	8,000
Gross, 9 months	3,491,891	3,176,491	314,900
Op. expenses	2,512,734	2,211,224	301,500
Net, 9 months	978,657	965,257	13,400

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of October showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$7,553
Canadian Pacific	101,000
Colorado Southern	8,922
Denver & Rio Grande	15,300
Evansville & Terre Haute	56
Hocking Valley	7,720
Toledo & Ohio Central	25,639
Wabash	38,286
Total increase 8 roads	$204,376

,

The following showed decreases:

Evansville & Indianapolis	$2,457
National Railroad of Mexico	529
Wisconsin Central	10,231
Total decrease 3 roads	$13,217
Net increase 11 roads	$190,859

STANDARD MILLING'S REPORT.

The following report of the Standard Milling Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1903, was made public yesterday.

LIABILITIES.

Five per cent first mortgage bonds	$3,492,000.00
Five months' accrued interest on first mortgage bonds	70,700.17
Insurance reserve account	57,926.09
Loans	1,000.00
Capital stock—common and preferred at par	11,500,000.00
Surplus account balance	$936,444.05
Income for year	204,209.57
	$860,653.62
Less one year's interest on bonds	172,587.50
	$688,066.03
Less 1% dividend on preferred	68,860.00
	$619,206.03
Organization and extraordinary expenses	81,730.80
	$37,475.23
	$15,687,984.43

ASSETS.

Cash and bills receivable	$156,771.18
Interest from Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company	5,250.00
Rent from Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company	9,000.00
Surplus earnings of Duluth-Superior Milling Company, Northwestern Consolidated, and Hecker-Jones-Jewell	621,801.35
Available assets at branches	351,225.37
Investments	454,000.00
Insurance fund	357,923.03
Sinking fund	90,000.00
Securities covered by first mortgage bonds	5,599,000.00
Real estate, buildings, machinery, &c	8,042,176.50
	$15,687,984.43

It is stated that the results of the first six months of the year were very favorable, but the shortage in the second half of the year reduced considerably the profits of the first six months. It is also stated that the business of the company is now on a much better basis that at any time previous as all the mills are making money

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Incorporated to-day:

Oxhydra Carbon Gas Light and Heat Company, Brooklyn; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. J. Northridge, Brooklyn; G. W. Carr and O. Van Deusen, New York.

Prairie Grass Furniture Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. C. Patton, S. L. Mack and F. A. Cox, New York.

M. Fred Von Dohren & Co., (commission business;) capital, $15,000. Directors—M. F. Von Dohren and George Freygang, Hoboken, N. J.; W. I. Ware, Yonkers.

Josephine Crew Company, New York, (fine perfumeries;) capital, $15,000. Directors—C. Claire, A. S. Graff, and Romyn Hitchcock, New York.

Benjamin Harris Company, New York, (to manufacture metal novelties;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Ernestine Harris, Benedict Finkelstein, and Moses Finkelstein, New York.

A. J. Hague Company, New York, (to import dress goods;) capital, $17,800. Directors—Rachel Dresuer, Samuel Hart, and Alice Mayer, New York.

Plumbers' Woodwork Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—M. F. Perrine, S. E. Bernstein, and Abraham Erlich, New York.

Spanish Trading Pharmacal Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. F. Ygleyas and J. H. Jones, New York; J. J. Carroll, Brooklyn.

American Deglycerination Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Jacob L. Kornicker, E. M. Freeborn, and C. C. Hall, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Reed & Auerbacher Company, Newark, hardware; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Helen F. Auerbacher, Charles A. Bollerman, Thomas J. Coakley, and Walter J. Knight.

The Bond Investment Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Anna H. Woodward, George H. Foster, and Charles H. Deane.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—224 East Twenty-second Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:50 A. M.—62 Lexington Avenue; Mary Egan; damage, $5.

1:30 A. M.—White Plains Road and Briggs Street; owner unknown; damage, $18.

1:40 A. M.—Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—126 Broome Street; Abraham Friedman; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—161 Morris Avenue; Melrose Brick Yard; damage trifling.

2:50 P. M.—211 East Houston Street; Isaac Brechers; damage trifling.

3:05 P. M.—346 East Forty-sixth Street; Tomaso Gera; damage, $100.

3:25 P. M.—508 West Broadway; Carmine Davivo; damage, $200.

5:45 P. M.—136 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—110 Eighth Avenue; New York Bill Posting Company; damage, $10.

9:25 P. M.—340 Stanton Street; Lewis Wcvlkaw; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—11 East Seventy-third Street; Joseph Pulitzer; damage trifling.

STEEL TRUST RETRENCHING.

Veryl Preston Resigns as Third Vice President—Rumors as to Change in Prices of Products.

Veryl Preston, Third Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, it was announced yesterday, severed his connection with the company on Nov. 1, having some time previously handed in his resignation to take effect on that date, and the position he held will not be filled. A Director of the company stated that Mr. Preston's resignation was in line with the management's plan for reducing expenses where opportunities offer, and that this resignation would probably be only one of many among operating officials and employes of the United States Steel Corporation whose services could be dispensed with.

Mr. Preston's duties were concerned with the disposition of the company's product both here and abroad, and it is pointed out that the recent formation of the United States Steel Products Export Company to take charge of the company's foreign business lightened his duties to that extent and made his position less necessary than previously.

Rumors were given wide circulation yesterday to the effect that a reduction in the price of steel products was contemplated by the United States Steel Corporation, and the suggestion was made that such a course would result in the demoralization of the steel market. Officers of the company denied all knowledge of any proposed cut in prices, and they asserted that all that they had heard on the subject had been through the rumors which were current outside of the company.

Reports of large orders having been secured in Europe for various steel products were published again yesterday, but officials of the United States Steel Products Export Company denied having any knowledge of such orders having been received by the United States Steel Corporation. It is believed that negotiations for large foreign orders are in progress, but the statements made by officials seem to indicate that the orders have not yet been actually received, and it is thought the question is one of price.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Pacific Coast storm has advanced eastward and is now central north of the State of Washington. The area of high barometer that occupied the British Northwest Territory Tuesday evening now exists from Manitoba over the Middle Rocky Mountain districts. An area of low barometer has moved eastward with increasing strength from Manitoba to the St. Lawrence Valley, and the area of high barometer that has covered the Middle Eastern districts during the last week has disappeared over the Atlantic.

The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Northwest States and in the Middle and North Pacific Coast districts; elsewhere the change has been slight. Rain is reported in the Pacific Coast States from Central California northward, in areas in the Southwest, and from the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys over the South Atlantic States and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States.

Rapid changes are indicated in the weather condition of the United States during the next two days. In the Atlantic Coast States rain will be followed by clearing and cooler weather. In the central valleys and the upper lake region a decided fall of the temperature will be closely followed by rising temperature and increasing cloudiness. In the Northwest States the temperature will rise Thursday and will fall with precipitation Friday; and area of high barometer will extend over the Pacific Coast districts during Thursday.

Along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast brisk southwest winds will shift to northwest, on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts they will be light to fresh east; Sunday north and on the lake region high northwest winds will prevail Thursday. Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have brisk to high southwest shifting to northwest winds and showers in the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, rain Thursday; brisk southwest, shifting to cooler northwest winds; Friday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain Thursday; brisk southwest, shifting to cooler northwest winds; Friday fair.

New England, rain Thursday, increasing southwest, shifting to colder northwest winds; Friday fair and cold.

North Carolina and South Carolina, showers Thursday; Friday fair; fresh west winds.

Eastern New York and New Jersey, rain Thursday; brisk southwest, shifting to cooler northwest winds; Friday fair.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, rain, followed by clearing and cooler Thursday; Friday fair; brisk to high northwest winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota fair and warmer Thursday; showers and cooler Friday.

Minnesota, fair Thursday, with cooler in south and east portions; Friday rain and warmer; brisk northwest winds.

Upper Lake Region, followed by clearing and cooler Thursday; Friday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain, wind southwest, shifting to northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1902.	1903.
3 A. M.	50	58	52	59
6 A. M.	50	54	54	58
9 A. M.	50	56	56	62
12 M.	50	63	63	66
3 P. M.	56	65	65	68
6 P. M.	54	65	64	64
9 P. M.	52	60	60	64
12 P. M.	50	50	50	60

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	61¾
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1902	53
Corresponding date for last 25 years	46

The temperature yesterday was 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 63 degrees at 6 P. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 54 per cent. at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 70 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 52 at 8 A. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Albert E. Henderson, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Army Retiring Board for examination.

First Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, Artillery Corps, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital at Fort Bayard and will join his company.

First Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps, now on temporary duty at Vancouver Barracks, will proceed, as soon as his services can be spared, to Fort McDowell for duty as commanding officer of Company B, Signal Corps.

Capt. Paul E. Straub, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the competitive examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, vice First Lieut. Ralph S. Porter, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, Fourteenth Cavalry, upon the expiration of his leave, will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y., and report for duty until he shall rejoin his regiment, Kilpatrick, about Dec. 1, where he will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. John Pittman, Ordnance Department, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet at San Antonio, vice Major Lorenzo W. Cooke, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Arthur G. Hixon, Eighth Infantry, is transferred to the cavalry arm, with rank in that arm from Dec. 11, 1902. Lieut. Hixon is assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, and will join that troop not later than Dec. 1.

Contract Surgeon Roger P. Ames will proceed to Fort Mcintosh for duty.

Capt. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Ninety-seventh Company to the unassigned list. He will report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Narragansett, for staff duty.

Capt. John T. Geary, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the unassigned list to the Ninety-seventh Company, and will join that company.

Navy.

Naval Constructor W. L. Capps is detached from the navy yard at New York and ordered to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department.

Surgeon E. H. Marsteller is ordered to the Columbia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Arrived—The Yankton, at Norfolk; the Hartford, at Lambert Point; the Wasp, at Pensacola; the Siren and the Restless, at Annapolis; the Chicago, at New York; the Iroquois, at Midway; the Boston, at San Juan del Sur.

Sailed—The Dixie, from Kingston for Colon; the Annapolis, from Shanghai for Tamsui; the Newark, from Buenos Ayres for Montevideo.

The Abarenda was placed in commission yesterday at Norfolk.

Trial of Midshipman Chaffee Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 4.—The court-martial of Midshipman Earl W. Chaffee of Rhinelander, Wis., closed to-day at the Naval Academy. Midshipman Chaffee is one of three first classmen who are charged with hazing some third classmen. The session to-day was very short, and consisted entirely of the arguments of Lieut. B. W. Wells, Judge Advocate, for the prosecution, and Daniel R. Randall for the defense. The case of Joseph D. Little of Springfield, Ohio, will be considered to-morrow.

MICHIGAN TELEPHONE SALE.

N. W. Harris & Co. Successful Bidders at Foreclosure for Bondholders' Syndicate.

The banking firm of N. W. Harris & Co. purchased in Detroit yesterday, on behalf of a syndicate of the bondholders, the Michigan Telephone Company. The sale was on foreclosure proceedings, and the price, $4,100,000. The syndicate represented by N. W. Harris & Co. has in it a number of individual New York interests as holders of bonds, the remainder being held in Boston. The issue is for $5,000,000, made in 1897, to run thirty years, and behind it is an indebtedness on notes amounting approximately to $2,500,000, controlled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which through its constituent company, the Western Telephone Company, owns the $5,000,000 of Michigan Telephone Company stock.

Defaulting interest on the bonds, which were secured by a consolidated mortgage, the Michigan Telephone Company went into bankruptcy Feb. 1 last. At the sale the American Telephone Company was the only bidder besides N. W. Harris & Co., their bid being $4,000,000. A representative of a minority stock interest from Boston made protest that the price did not represent the full value of the plant.

It has not been determined as yet whether the new owners of the Michigan Telephone Company will undertake the operation of the property or will reorganize with a view to refunding its indebtedness. Plans for subsequent operations are now under consideration.

ICE TRUST REACHES OUT.

Merger of Companies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The American Ice Company has completed its acquisition of the ice companies of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, the merger going into effect on Monday. On that day the chief opposition company here, the Commonwealth, went out of the delivery business, having agreed to sell all its product to the Boston Ice Company, which is the local name of the trust.

The President of the Boston Ice Company, R. Ty. Hopkins, has sold his stock to the American Ice Company.

Sheldon (Iowa) State Bank Suspends.

SHELDON, Iowa, Nov. 4.—The Sheldon State Bank, of which E. C. Brown, Iowa Railroad Commissioner, is President, closed its doors to-day. Depositors, bank officers say, will be paid in full.

Judge Gaynor, on application of the stockholders, appointed W. Ready receiver. The assets are about $225,000; liabilities about $175,000.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1903.

Adams Express 4s		L S col 3½s, reg	
3,000	102½	4,000	83
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		N Y C & St L 4s	
10,000	100¼	1,000	103
500	100⅜	N Y Sus & West 2d 4½s	
500	100⅝	1,000	99
20,000	100⅝	Nor & W con 4s	
Atlan Coast L 4s		5,000	96¾
4,000	91⅝	1,000	96⅞
2,000	91⅝	10,000	96⅞
12,000	91¼	5,000	96⅝
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s		North Pac 4s	
10,000	95¼	21,000	102¼
3,000	95⅜	1,000	102⅜
41,000	95⅜	25,000	102¼
5,000	95⅜	North Pac gen 3s	
Gold 4s		11,000	70¼
38,000	100¾	Oregon Short Line partic 4s	
25,000	100⅝	9,000	92¼
30,000	100⅜	7,000	92¼
P, L E & W V 4s		60,000	92
6,000	94	1,000	92¼
S'western div 5½s		15,000	91¼
8,000	89	5,000	90¾
60,000	88½	10,000	92
2,000	89	1st con 5s	
1,000	88½	5,000	113¼
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s		Penn conv 3½s	
5,000	100	2,000	93⅝
Canada South 1st 5s		10,000	96
5,000	104	10,000	96¼
Canada South 2d		5,000	96
1,000	103⅛	5,000	96⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Peoria & E 1st 4s	
1,000	98⅝	5,000	98
2,000	98⅝	Peoria & P inc 4s	
Ches & O con 5s		1,000	82
1,000	114¼	Reading gen 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		2,000	97
18,000	101¾	2,000	97¼
Chi & Alton 3½s		1,000	97
5,000	74⅛	Reading Jers Cent col 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		5,000	92½
10,000	94⅛	St L, I M & South 1st 5s	
4,000	94⅜	10,000	111
1,000	94⅜	5,000	110¾
50,000	94⅛	St L & San F R R refunding 4s	
5,000	94⅜	10,000	82⅝
5,000	94⅜	14,000	82¾
40,000	94	10,000	82½
Ill div 3½s		St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
7,000	95¼	3,000	92
Chi, M & St Paul, C & M Riv 5s		Cons 4s	
2,000	117¾	22,000	69¾
Chi R'w'n con 7s		7,000	70⅝
3,000	130½	3,000	70⅛
2,000	130	3,000	70⅛
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	70¼
10,000	103⅝	St Paul & Dul 2d 5s	
1,000	103⅛	5,000	108
5,000	104	St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
5,000	103⅞	5,000	110½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
1,000	74⅛	8,000	67½
10,000	74⅜	South Pac 4s	
6,000	74⅜	1,000	87
1,000	74⅛	1,000	86½
2,000	74	Tol & O C 1st 5s	
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s		2,000	111
80,000	75⅝	Tol, St L & W 4s	
10,000	75⅛	2,000	69
15,000	75⅛	Union Pac 1st 4s	
10,000	75⅜	1,000	102¾
20,000	74⅞	14,000	102½
24,000	75	500	103
8,000	74⅝	Union Pac conv 4s	
C C, C & St L gen 4s		52,000	94½
1,000	97	1,000	94½
2,000	96⅞	10,000	94¾
Col F & I conv 5s		27,000	94¼
1,000	70½	14,000	94⅛
5,000	71	48,000	94
Consol Tobacco 4s		U S Steel Corp s f 5s	
22,000	55	20,000	69¾
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s		17,000	69⅝
5,000	90	13,000	69⅝
Det, Mac & Marland grant 7s		5,000	69⅛
4,000	74	10,000	70
2,000	74½	1,000	69⅞
2,000	74	5,000	69⅞
Detroit South, Ohio So div 4s		16,000	69⅝
2,000	84	1,000	69⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s		70	69⅝
2,000	61½	52,000	69⅝
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s		1,000	69⅝
22,000	117	78,000	69⅝
Erie 1st con 4s		20,000	69⅝
17,000	98¼	16,000	69⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s		11,000	69⅝
2,000	84	5,000	69⅝
2,000	83⅞	10,000	69⅝
4,000	83⅝	15,000	69¾
5,000	83½	48,000	69¾
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		20,000	69
1,000	89½	5,000	68¾
Ft W & R G 1st 1,000	75	2,000	68¾
Hocking Val 4½s		20,000	68¾
8,000	106¼	10,000	69
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		72,000	68¾
10,000 S.	103	18,000	68¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		10,000	68¾
10,000 S.	102¾	5,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

U. S. Realty Company's Purchases in Hotel Empire Block —Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John N. Golding has sold for John D. Crimmins the two five-story flats on the east side of Columbus Avenue, 75 feet north of Sixty-second Street, 50.2 by 100; also, for Mrs. Annie T. McDonnell, Mrs. Elisabeth M. Collins, and William Irving, respectively, the three three-story dwellings 55, 57, and 57 West Sixty-second Street, each 20 by 75.4. The buyer of all these parcels is the United States Realty and Construction Company, which owns the large vacant plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, 116 by 144.11 by 100.5 by 98.6. With these purchases the company controls all of the southerly half of the block bounded by Broadway and Columbus Avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, with the exception of the two small buildings at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, about 40 by 75. The northerly half of this block is covered by the Hotel Empire, against which foreclosure proceedings are now pending.

Purchase of Madison Avenue Corner.

Harry Matz has bought the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, five-story buildings, with stores, on plot 100.11 by 100.

Sternlicht & Goldfarb have sold for Max D. Steur the two six-story tenements 222 and 224 East Ninety-sixth Street, on plot 88 by 100.

Deal on West 116th Street.

The firm of Joseph Bierhoff has sold for Ferdinand P. Kursman to Charles Tschanett the property 255 and 257 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Max Freund has sold 256 to 266 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, six three-story dwellings, on plot 86 by 75.

William Jaminsky have sold the five-story flat 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 30 by 99.11.

Solomon Moses has sold the three-story dwelling 350 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Sale of 89th Street Apartments.

J. Hamilton Hunt has sold for about $45,000 the five-story apartment house 74 West Eighty-ninth Street, 36.4 by 100.8.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for Ellis Pell the four-story dwelling 234 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

Operators Get Tenement Sites.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from the Henry Hughes estate 166 Prince Street, southeast corner of Thompson Street, 20 by 62.2. The buyers already owned Nos. 160 to 164, adjoining, and now control a plot 78 by 62.2.

Sturtz & Gibbons have resold for the West Side Realty Company the northwest corner of Broome and Sullivan Streets, old buildings on plot 37.6 by 83.8 and irregular.

Small Broadway Building Conveyed.

Daniel B. Freedman conveyed yesterday to David L. Phillips and another the two-story building 2,740 Broadway, adjoining the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street. The lot is of diminutive proportions, for while its frontage is 27.8 feet its depth on the northerly side is only 16 feet, and on the southerly side only 6 feet.

Lease of Varick Street Corner.

The six-story building at the northwest corner of Varick and Laight Streets, 62.3 by 85, has been leased for five years through Richard V. Harnett & Co.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for the Jordan estate 171 Spring Street, five-story double front and rear tenements; also, for the estate of Charles H. Phillips 8 Downing Street a five-story double tenement; also, 216 Jones Street, a four-story front and rear tenement. All the leases are for a term of five years.

New School on East 127th Street.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Thompson by C. B. J. Snyder, architect of the Department of Education, for a new four-story schoolhouse, to be erected in the block west of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets, and to be known as Public School No. 24. It is to be 140 feet front and 61 feet deep, with facades of brick, limestone and terra cotta. The estimated cost is $135,000.

Hotels Change Hands.

Matthew J. Ward & Co. have leased the Pierpont, Thirty-second Street, east of Broadway, for the Pierpont Hotel Company for a term of twenty-one years at a rental aggregating $892,500 to Mr. George R. Jones, proprietor of the Spring City Hotel, at Waukesha, Wis., and proprietor of the Hotel Dewey, Washington, D. C.; also, for ten years, the Hotel Lincoln, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, to Messrs. Bangs Brothers, former proprietors of the Sturtevant House, at a rental aggregating $300,000.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for Wingert C. Albano to Giuseppe Scaduto the six-story tenement 123 Elizabeth Street, 25.8x80.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, southwest corner of Seventy-second Street, 115.3 by 44.11 by 97.1 by 86.8, six-story brick clubhouse; foreclosure sale, to Robert E. Dowling.....$210,000

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

324 East Thirtieth Street, south side, 297.2 feet east of Second Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Julius Langenbahn.....10,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 19 Union Square, west side, 68.9 north of Fifteenth Street, 25 by 116.10, leasehold, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,466.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin G. Peabody, referee, 418 west Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story front and three-story rear brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,651.

By the McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, William C. Goddy, referee, 124 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 180.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,476.

By the McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, H. C. Henderson, referee, 17 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 80 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,086.

By George R. Read & Co., foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 234 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement, together with an interest in the land in the center gore lot, 14.6 by 18.6, adjoining the foregoing at its southeast corner. Due on judgment, $13,756.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Lewis A. Abrams, referee, 619 Third Avenue, east side, 27.6 feet south of Thirty-fifth Street, 18.3 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,870.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Cephas Brainerd, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Frank Brookfield, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 148 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, 20 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,800.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Alfred L. Curtiss, referee, 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 170 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,493.

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Louis F. Dovin, referee, 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 183.4 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; 215 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 186.8 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; 219 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 153.4 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; 223 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on $13,-[illegible]; on $15, $8,393; on $23, $8,-[illegible].

By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Sialio, referee, 548 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, running through to 550 Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 150 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 200, two and three story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $31,-[illegible].

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 110 feet west of Madison Avenue for a four-story brick school, 142 by 61; city owners; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $135,000.

Baird Court, north side, 87 feet from Motor Road, Zoological Gardens, for a one-story brick birdhouse, 87.2 by 136; city, owner; Heins & La Farge of 30 East Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $114,944.

Alterations.

No. 175 Bowery, to a three-story factory and stores; J. Somarindyck, owner; E. C. Georgi of 903 East Eighty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 110 West Eighteenth Street, to two three-story brick offices and stores; estate of G. Bell of 55 Liberty Street, owner; J. A. Wheeler of 162 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 118 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Fox, owner; W. Sommerfeld, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 2,128 and 2,130 Broadway, to a four-story brick hotel; Tilden Building Corporation, owner; H. Duncan of 208 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Hull Avenue, east side, 400 feet north of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40; John Lake, Hull Avenue, near Two Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Peter Kiernan, Hull Avenue, near Two Hundred and Ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Nov. 4.

AVENUE C, corner 6th St, 100.5x82; Solomon Samuel Rosenberg.....Nom.
AVENUE C, 131, w s, 20x75; Joseph Wilselthier to Samuel Greenfeld, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and.....100
BROADWAY, e s, 28.8 ft n of 106th St, 97.11x18.9x23x111; Daniel B. Freedman to David L. Phillips and another, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and.....100
BROOME ST, 282 and 284, n s, runs n 75; w 24.6; n 24.9; w 21.7; s 102.1; e 46.3; Harris Frye to Leo Friedrich, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and.....100
CHURCH ST, s w corner of Thomas St, 47x28; Thomas St, s s, 28 ft w of Church St, runs s 47; w 28; n 47; e 28 to beg; William F. Chrystie to Emily H. Chrystie, (mtgs $71,000).....30,000
CONCORD AV, e s, 150 ft n of Elm St, 25x100; Jacob Frees to Martin Klett, other consideration and.....100
CRUGER ST, e s, Lot 5, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 25x49.3 n s x28.8x62.5 s s; Lot 6, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 25x62.5 n s x28.3x75.7 s s; Hudson P. Rose to Ludovico Kepetti.....Nom.
GOERCK ST, 127 and 129, w s, 25.11x100; Joseph Green to Rebecca Lipschitz and another, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and.....100
GOERCK ST, w s, 75.9x100; Joseph Green to Rebecca Lipschitz and another, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and.....100
JACKSON AV, n e corner of Home St, 100x78.1; Louis A. Black to John M. Linck.....14,750
JAMES SLIP, 1, s w corner of Cherry St, 24x36.2; William S. Patten to Jennie Goldstein, (mtg $10,000).....Nom.
LENOX AV, e s, 77.3 n of 131st St, 16.7x85; Nicholas N. Power to Henry H. Otten, (mtg $8,000).....Nom.
LONGFELLOW ST, n w s, 31.11 ft from east and curved line of said street x n e s of 178th St, 44.5x67x42.11x82.4; Charles Fritzel, executor, to Frank Faeber and another, (mtg $1,800).....2,650
LOT 73, Block B, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Frederick H. Leland to Albert F. Schwannecke, ½ part, (mtg $2,200,) other consideration and.....200
LOT 73, Block B, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Dayton T. Leland to Albert F. Schwannecke, ½ part, other consideration and.....200
LOTS 97 and 98, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Fannie Gazzola.....Nom.
LOTS 283 and 284, map of Laconia Park North New York; City Realty Company to William Corcoran and others.....550
MADISON AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25x79; Isidor Kraushaar to Moses Misch, (mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and.....100
MADISON AV, 1,818, w s, 16x87.9; Charles Gulden, Jr., to Emanuel D. Lederman, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and.....100
MADISON AV, 1,675 and 1,693, w s, 39.11x150; Sarah Smith and another to Adolph Donzer, (mtg $22,500).....Nom.
MADISON ST, 152, e s, 23x100; Max Forman and another to David L. Katz and another, (mtgs $56,500).....Nom.
PARK AV, 444 and 446, w s, runs w 50 x s 16.8 x w 4 x s 16.8 x e 54 x n 33.4; Edmund W. Yard to Henry H. Pease.....Nom.
PARK AV, 3,545 and 3,550, s e s, 50x150; Jacob Siegel and others to Patrick J. Tierney and another, other consideration and.....100
ROBBINS AV, w s corner of Beck St, runs w 105x s 50x w 44x n 26x w 61x n 25; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger to Lawrence Davis, (mtg $3,500,) re-recorded.....Nom.
ROBBINS AV, 260, e s, 25

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FLATBUSH HOMES.

We will offer for your immediate inspection your choice of a number of High Class houses situated in **Prospect Park South**, costing the present owners from $8,000 to $50,000, which they are willing to sell at a great reduction, for **financial and family reasons.** Houses contain all modern improvements, beautiful and richly decorated. You may never have another opportunity to get so much for so little. Will make terms to suit. Inspect and make offer. Your price will buy them. Also choice lots from $1,000 up. Houses in other sections $3,300 up. Largest list. Price and terms to suit all buyers.

Can be seen only by applying to

DODD & BANTA, 1031 Beverly Road.

I HAVE A GREAT SNAP.
ONE of the HANDSOMEST Houses in FLATBUSH.
ARISTOCRATIC, GRAND, and Imposing.
SACRIFICED at $8,750. Cost $8,650.
Terms Very Easy to Suit. BRAND NEW.
STEAM HEATED, TEN LARGE ROOMS and BATH. FINEST and BEST LOCATION here. Close to OCEAN AV. and "L" Station and Trolleys.
DON'T MISS IT.
YOU WILL SAY IT IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
W. J. GOUDEY, 962 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. Albemarle Road. Call any day.

PRICE $8,000. FLATBUSH. COST $8,000.
OWNER MUST SELL AT ONCE.
Best section; near elevated and trolleys; wide macadamized avenue; fine new detached house; 8 fine rooms and bath; hard wood trim, parquet floors, beautiful bathroom, lavatories between chambers; superbly decorated.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A bargain in this section inspect this any day.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,067 FLATBUSH AV.

CORELL'S BARGAINS
in flat, store, and private property. Send for list.
FRANK CORELL,
1079 Bedford Ave.

$4,000—New 2-story brick buildings, with stores; all improvements; $500 cash; easy terms.
$4,500—Corner 2-family brick houses; latest improvements; easy terms.
CLAUS DOSCHER,
City Line Train. Van Sicklen Av. Station.

SUBURBAN HOMES.
Two-story and attic frame Queen Anne; plots 40x100; 7 to 11 rooms and bath; small cash payment, balance monthly. Jno. S. MacGillivray, 311 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Circumstances demand immediate disposal; 2-story basement stone; Sterling Place; $13,250. Particulars, Jones, 189 Montague St.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Farms and country residence for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Farms for Sale—80 acres, $500; 160 acres, $700; 40 acres; send for list. Edgett & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Free list of farms, hotels, and stores for sale and exchange; big bargains. H. L. Reed, Amsterdam, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 20 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wolfe, 62X Tribune Building, N.Y.

Several large cattle ranches and large body fine timber land to sell or exchange for clear city property. Grimes & Abeher, Wagner, N. D. Va.

For Sale—Splendid small Florida hotel, completely furnished, or will sell furniture and lease. F. Bewen, Orlando, Fla.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

One-family house, 8 or 10 rooms, all improvements, Bronx; not above Tremont Av.; must be cheap. Full particulars, Vernon J. Miller, 150 Nassau St.

My specialty is buying or leasing run down tenements or flats, Manhattan, Bronx. Mulvihill, 1,001 Lexington.

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2 lease, rent, manage, sell, and exchange Manhattan and Bronx properties. M. Mulvihill, 1,001 Lexington Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CORNER LOFTS.
Size 73x135.
696-702 Broadway, corner 4th St.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Swift running passenger and freight elevators.
Apply to agents.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Store to let, northeast corner 97th St. and 3d Av.; good for any business; has been liquor store for 20 years. Apply for particulars. M. P. Mulvihill, 1,001 Lexington Av. (121st.)

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive basement office, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat and light; $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 23d St.; elevator, heat; $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Rent.—Vacant lot West 24th St.; nominal rent. 513 West 144th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Royal Arms,
206, 208 West 43d St.,
STEP FROM BROADWAY.
New, Modern, Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL
of the Highest Class.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Handsome Suites of one to three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate rates.
Cuisine and service unexcelled; club and table d'hote breakfasts; table d'hote luncheon, dinners and after the theatre suppers with music a la carte at all hours from 8 A. M. to 2 A. M.

HOTEL WRIGHTWORTH
17, 19, 21 WEST 32D ST.
TEL. 2,400—MADISON.
Half block from 6th Av., half block from B'way.
THE ACME OF ELEGANCE AND LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES, 1 TO 3 ROOMS, BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR YEAR.
UNFURNISHED SUITES, 1 TO 6 ROOMS.
RESTAURANT AND GRILL ROOM.
OPENED OCT. 31ST.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, JR., PROPRIETOR.

The Brayton.
New High Class Fireproof Family Hotel.
Cor. Madison Ave. & 27th St.
Suites 1 to 4 Rooms and Bath.
Cuisine a Special Feature.
BACHELORS
Handsomely furnished room, with bath, including board. Reasonable.

SEVILLA 117 WEST 58TH ST. APARTMENT HOTEL.
Four rooms and two baths, $1,600; four other apartments of from one to four rooms and bath, $600 to $1,300. Furnished or unfurnished.
BUILDING ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Unexceptionable References Required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

HOTEL GALLATIN 70 & 72 West 46th St.
Elegantly furnished apartment, parlor, bedroom & bath, including meals for 2, $25 weekly. A few single rooms, furnished, with meals, @ $22. New and up-to-date. Telephone, &c. Transients.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET,
Near Madison Square. Furnished Apartment for housekeeping; very roomy and desirable.

56th St., 517 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam heated; elegant block; one flight; near park; reasonable. Janitor.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,600 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Out of Town.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
To rent furnished, including linen and silver, with 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, and 4 servants' rooms; on the Battery; finest location in the city; rent private. Voorhees & Floyd, 51 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Snap!—Corner building, Fulton and Main Sts., Brooklyn; price $19,000; rents $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NORTHEAST CORNER 44TH ST. & MADISON AVE.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
ONE SUITE, 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
ONE SUITE, 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
BACHELOR APARTMENT, 3 VERY LARGE ROOMS, BATH.
All Sunny and Outside Exposure.
Also light office on ground floor, suitable for Doctor, Dentist, Broker or light business.
DARDS, 341 MADISON AVE.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
In the best conducted elevator house in Harlem,
1,867 SEVENTH AVE. DRIVE,
Between 113th and 114th Streets.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

2,067 SEVENTH AV.
one door above 123d St. Eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one light apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St., and 27 West 30th St.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 90TH ST.
2 EACH LEFT, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
1 BACHELOR APT., 3 ROOMS AND BATH.
'Phone, electric lights, elevator service; rents moderate.

THE "WYOMING"
NO. 145 SECOND AVE., COR. 9TH ST.
Suites of six rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Rents, $480 and $540. Attractive and modern.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON **APARTMENTS**
318 TO 326 WEST 51ST ST.
Newly completed modern elevator apartments; six, seven, eight all light rooms; telephone, liveried attendants; $900 to $1,000. Premises, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Avenue.

THE NORMA.
Northwest Corner Park Av. & 82d St.
Ground floor corner apartment; seven large rooms and bath; eight windows fronting street; all improvements; rent, $1,000 per year. Inquire on premises or of I. S. Korn, 31 Nassau St.

THE "TREVYLLIAN"
NO. 136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all night elevator service, electrical lighting, telephones, and other modern conveniences. Rents, $480 to $720.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

HOTEL GALLATIN 70 & 72 West 46th St.
Elegantly furnished apartment, parlor, bedroom, and bath, including meals for two, $35 weekly. A few single rooms, furnished, with meals, @ $22. New and up-to-date. Telephone, &c. Transients.

1,109, 1,111 MADISON AV., CORNER 63D ST.
One vacancy in thoroughly fireproof apartment; rent, $1,800. Premises, or Ch. Volsing & Son, 263 3d Av., cor. 57th St., Nineteenth Ward Bank Building.

---

473 Central Park West.—Single apartments of eight large, airy rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service, &c.; $780-$840. Apply on premises, or Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Fairfax S. W. cor. Madison Av., 94th St.—Corner Apartment, 7 rooms; bath; elevator, electric light, &c.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN, 1,273 Madison Av.

51st St., 353 West.—A beautiful single flat of eight large, light rooms and bath; rent, $60. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

A.—A.—A.—Attractive bachelor apartments; elevator and latest improvements; furnished or unfurnished; $480. 119 West 45th St.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 108 East 29th St.; suits of 1 to 5 rooms and bath; furnished and unfurnished.

Apartment, 131 East 34th St.; two rooms, bath, elevator, and heat, $35. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

86th St., 52 East.—Single flat, steam heat, &c.; $45 month. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Biltmore, 261 West 129th St.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, &c., $42.50. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Wanted—In vicinity of Columbia College, small furnished apartment, four or five rooms; state price. Address Box 26 Teachers College.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,852.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB HERZFELD, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Jacob Herzfeld of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1903, the said Jacob Herzfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Nov. 5, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of F. D. LAMBIE & COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction the entire stock of shoes and fixtures of the above-named bankrupt at premises No. 72 Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.
Dated New York, November 4, 1903.
D. C. FOX, Trustee.
HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Trustee, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter THEODORE H. MULCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Theodore H. Mulch of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D., 1903, the said Theodore H. Mulch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 4th, 1903.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.
Real estate, house, flat and apartment announcements occupied 514,860 lines of space in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of 75,173 lines over the previous year.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

LY The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:22 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55 (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:22 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car. Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 7:55, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55, St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *10:20,) 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (4:55, Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) *5:55, 6:25, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 P. M. night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55 (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dinner Car.

Tickets, Offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 112, and 261 Broadway, 132 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 660 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and 1 Pennsylvania Avenue. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone call "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
THEO. N. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
10-8-1903.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:30 A. M.—†FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
8:45 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 6:15 A. M.
10:30 A. M.—†LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
11:30 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:05, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore and M. C. R. R.
2:45 P. M.—*THE CHICAGO LIMITED"—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 5:40, Troy 6:00 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—†LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via Lake Shore for Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED.—Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours, St. Louis 36 hours.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THROUGH TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

MARLBOROUGH CIVILIAN.
9:08 A. M. and 8:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams; Sundays 9:30 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets, offices at 107, 353, 1,242, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900- 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 6 P. M. For MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M.
FOR NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays, from Franklin St., at 8:30 A. M.; West 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

PEOPLES LINE
FOR ALBANY.
ADIRONDACK OR DEAN, RICHMOND
leaves Pier 25, N. R., foot Canal St., at 5 P. M. week days, connecting with trains (Sunday included) for points North, East and West. Excursion $2.50.

JOY LINE **ONLY $1.50**
NEW YORK TO PROVIDENCE.
Fast, elegant steamers leave New York every week day at 5 P. M. from Pier 35, East River, foot Catharine St. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

TROY LINE. "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 43 N. R.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly secured. Advice and book free. No charge for selling patents obtained through us. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:20 (3:40, 4:30, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 5:00 P. M. Sundays 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 1:20 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:35, 4:45, 5:30, 6:50, (11:20 Asbury Park only,) P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, ‖1:00, 15:00, *9:00, ‖10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., ‖12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, ‖2:00, 13:00, *4:00, *5:00, ‖5:00, ‖7:30, ‖9:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, 16:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, ‖7:00, 9:25 P. M. mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, 18:00, ‖10:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖11:00, ‖*1:20, 12:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only,) *4:00, *5:00 P. M.

aFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 8 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 183 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 345 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 890 Broadway, Williamsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington..	† 8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25 AM	*11:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55 PM	*1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited" ..	* 3:55 PM	* 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	* 8:55 PM	*12:01nt. Sleeper

*Daily, except Sunday. †Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 133 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 345 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 890 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..	*12:10nt.	*12:18nt.
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	* 3:55pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only.
Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel

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LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ✆
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 413.45, ✆6.00, 10.25, 23.45.

	L.V. N.Y.	ALV. N.Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	10.10 AM	*7.10 AM
Buffalo Express	*10.25 AM	*10.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.55 AM	*10.40 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.56 PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	12.56 PM	1.10 PM
Easton Local	*3.25 PM	*3.10 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 107, 351, 950, 1,238 and 1,354 Broadway, 143 5th Av., 25 Union Square W., 275 Columbus Ave., 113 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 360 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

K. Wm. II.	Nov. 17, 2 PM	Kronprinz	Jan. 5, 7 AM
Kaiser	Nov. 24, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Jan. 26, 10 AM
Kronprinz	Dec. 1, 1 PM	Kaiser	Feb. 9, 10 AM
K. Wm. II.	Dec. 15, 1 PM	Kronprinz	Mar. 1, 6 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser William II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS NOV. 17, DEC. 15, JAN. 19.
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Rhein	Nov. 5, 10 AM	Neckar	Dec. 5, 10 AM
Friedrich	Nov. 10, 10 AM	Rhein	Dec. 8, 10 AM
Main	Nov. 12, 10 AM	Main	Dec. 29, 1 PM
Kaiserin	Nov. 19, 10 AM	Neckar	Jan. 12, 1 PM

*To Bremen direct.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Rhein	Nov. 7, 10 AM	Main	Dec. 5, 10 AM
Prinz Regent Luitpold	Nov. 14, 10 AM	Neckar	Dec. 19, 10 AM
Trave	Nov. 21, 11 AM	Rhein	Jan. 2, 10 AM
Fr. Irene	Dec. 1, 11 AM	Neckar	Jan. 30, 11 AM
Cabo	Dec. 16, 1 PM	Hohenz'n	Feb. 13, 11 AM

GERLICH'S & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N.Y.
Louis H. Myer, 46 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Bi-weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER
S. S. Deutschland.
Record Voyage, 5 days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min.
SAILS NOVEMBER 12.
*Moltke....Nov. 7, 9 PM|Belgravia.Nov. 14, 1 PM
Deutsch'd.Nov.12, 11AM|Pennsylvania.Nov. 21, 6 AM
*Have grill room and gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Fr. Oskar, Nov. 5, 10 AM|Fr. Oskar, Jan. 6, 10 AM
*F. Bism'k, Nov. 19, 10 AM|Deutsch'd, Jan. 19, 4 PM
F. Adelbert, Dec. 5, 10 AM|F. Adelbert, Jan. 30, 10 AM
First Cabin, $60, $75, $90, upward.
According to Steamer.
*Via Gibraltar and Algiers. †Grill room on board.

S. S. Deutschland to Italy.
LESS THAN 8 DAYS TO NAPLES.

Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
41 months' trip, $1,525 upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

Winter Tours
OF THE
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
To the Orient, to the West Indies
DURING JANY., FEBY., MARCH
by palatial twin-screw steamers. Cruises of 25 to 74 days' duration, costing from $200 to $450 upward.
Send for Booklets—Dept., A-No. 2.
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, 1,229 Walnut St.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila....Nov. 7, 9:30 AM|New York.Nov. 21, 9:30 AM
St. Louis.Nov. 14, 9:30 AM|St. Paul.Nov. 28, 9:30 AM
SPECIAL NOTICE. Commencing November 7th, American Line steamers will sail on Saturdays at 9:30 A. M. instead of on Wednesdays at 10:30 A. M. as heretofore. The steamers will continue to sail on Saturdays from Southampton at 12 o'clock noon and from Cherbourg at 5 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland.Nov. 7, 10:30 AM|Kroon'd.Nov. 21, 10:30 AM
Vader'd.Nov. 14, 10:30 AM|Zeeland.Nov. 28, 10:30 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOO

NEW SUBWAY PLANS OF MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY

Comprehensive System Uniting All Boroughs Is Recommended.

Should Be Under City Control, with Universal Transfer—Cross-town Routes and Deeper Tunnels for Express Service.

The Municipal Art Society has issued the report of its City Plan Committee on needed transit changes for New York. After criticising some of Chief Engineer Parsons's suggestions to the Rapid Transit Commission, and discussing the general policy that it considers proper for the city authorities to pursue, the committee outlines its own plans for alleviating the traffic conditions manifested within the last few years.

First a loop subway is recommended, beginning in the Bronx, running down Jerome Avenue, crossing under the Harlem River to Seventh Avenue, thence down to and across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, down Amsterdam Avenue, Tenth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Hudson Street, Chambers Street, Park Row, Division Street, Allen Street, up First Avenue, and back to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. With this is recommended a connecting east side loop along Division, Suffolk, and Houston Streets, Avenue A, and Twenty-third Street to a junction with the first loop.

As an alternative route it is proposed to build a tunnel from the Bronx down into Lexington Avenue, and then, after loop connections with the Grand Central Station and the extreme east of Forty-second Street, through Thirty-fourth Street, Broadway, Chambers or Reade Street, West Broadway, Varick Street, Seventh Avenue, past the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and up Ninth and Colmbus Avenues to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, after traversing which it will return to Lexington Avenue.

A loop connection for the Battery Park neighborhood is an incident to the recommendations.

For Brooklyn the plan is for subways to stretch out to Fort Hamilton, and thence under the Narrows to Staten Island, to the Flatbush territory, and to East New York, with an ultimate connection with Flushing.

For the river front streets of Manhattan Borough is suggested an elevated railroad on the west and east side lines connected by tunnels across such leading streets as Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third, Eighth, and Christopher Streets. A system of tunnels across the city between bridge terminals and ferries would afford direct connection with the far corners of Brooklyn and the Bowery of New Jersey to the west by way of Manhattan Island, is pointed out.

The committee, which is headed by Calvin Tomkins, sets forth the underlying principles it considers necessary for deliberations as to transit changes, as follows:

First—Control by the city. Continuous and effective control by the city is the essential condition of any satisfactory solution of the transit problem.

Second—Combination of concessions is desirable, provided the resulting monopoly is thus made incidentally one of service under city control.

Third—It follows that new underground lines should be so planned as to constitute continuous systems capable of possible independent operation, and if not accepted by the present operators on the city's terms, they should be leased to competitors or directly operated by the city.

Fourth—The city should promptly plan and proceed to build a comprehensive transit system.

Fifth—The city should reserve the fullest control over new lines to be constructed on main arteries, together with lines connecting bridges, ferries, tunnels, railroad terminals, or other important points near contact centres. This, so that provision can be made if desirable for the transfer of passengers or the shunting of trains.

Sixth—Elevated railroad structures should not be permitted on streets not already disfigured by them, except under exceptional conditions.

Seventh—Loop systems should be adopted as far as possible, capable of independent operation and so planned that they can be united into one system should occasion require.

Eighth—For some time to come we believe that street tunnels located just below the surface will produce the best results, and that in the not distant future, it will be found that a series of deep loop tunnels to suburban points, with radiates that extend out from congested districts, and not necessarily following street lines, will best serve the purpose of express service.

Ninth—Universal transfer in any one general direction within the largest possible one-fare area should be insisted upon.

BOOTH-TUCKER SAILS AWAY.

Leaves for England to Consult with Gen. Booth About Future of Salvation Army.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army in America sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star Line steamship Cedric to confer with Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army. His name was not on the passenger list furnished by the company, and it was said that he had not determined to sail until Tuesday. Accompanying him are his little daughter Mottee and Staff Captain Harry Wright. He will be gone but three weeks, two of which will be taken up by the voyage. The other will be spent in London with Gen. Booth.

Commander Booth-Tucker said yesterday that he was sailing in compliance with a request which he received by cable from the General to tell more of the manner of Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker's death than has been printed in England. He denied the truth of a rumor that he was to be removed as head of the Salvation Army in this country, and that he was going to London to consult about his successor.

"Nor," he added, "will there be any successor to Consul Booth-Tucker. There has also been a report that her sister would succeed her, but it is not so. Her title was honorary, and was bestowed upon her by Gen. Booth. It died with her."

Among the members of the Salvation Army in this city the opinion prevailed that Gen. Booth has broken down under the shock of the news of his daughter's death, and that he will not again be able to take an active part in the affairs of the army. Many said that this was the real reason for Commander Booth-Tucker's hasty departure, since he feared the General's death and wished to consult with him on the future of the Salvation Army.

Col. Higgins, the Chief Secretary to Commander Booth-Tucker, and several other officers of the Salvation Army were at the pier to see their superior off.

HYMNS AS MISSIONARIES SAIL.

Christian Alliance Workers See Two Associates Off for Jerusalem.

Among the passengers on the steamship Cedric of the White Star Line which sailed yesterday were Mrs. Abbie C. Morrow and Miss Bessie Kaufman, who will shortly begin missionary work in Jerusalem. As the ship pulled out a group of their associates gave them "bon voyage" by the singing of hymns instead of by handshaking and handkerchief waving.

Mrs. Morrow, formerly the editor of two religious periodicals, will establish an orphanage for the Jewish children with her own means. Miss Kaufman was a Jewess, formerly a teacher at the Hephzibah House, and she is now going out for the first time under the direction of the Christian Alliance.

THIRTY YEARS ON THE BENCH.

Magistrate Flammer Receives Congratulations in West Side Police Court.

Congratulations were offered to Magistrate Charles O. Flammer in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning on the thirtieth anniversary of his appointment to the bench. When he took his seat he was completely surrounded by floral decorations, most of them being sent him by court attaches. They were all formally presented to him by Philip Bloch, Secretary of the Board of City Magistrates, who said that although there had been a change in political parties, he trusted that at the expiration of the Magistrate's term in July, 1905, he might be able to congratulate him on his reappointment.

Magistrate Flammer said: "I want to express my appreciation of the tributs that has been paid me this morning. If I have been successful, it is largely because of the co-operation I have had on every side. I wish to thank the police for their co-operation especially, and the press for its fair reports of all proceedings.

"The number of arrests made in 1874, when I was appointed, exclusive of the Bronx, was 80,000, and now, including the Bronx, this last year there were but 105,000, showing an increase, in spite of the tremendous increase in population, of only 25 per cent.

"In noticing the cases that constantly come before me, one cannot help but observe that most of the criminals have their crimes almost forced upon them by circumstances by which they are surrounded."

APPLE PROBLEM SOLUTIONS.

Simple and Complex Answers Received Concerning the Farmer's Sales.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES did not find "A. G. B.'s" apple problem, published yesterday, very difficult of solution. Several persons sent in answers, and all of them were the same. The methods of determining the number, however, varied greatly. Some of the correspondents used the algebraic process and went a very long way around what to others, who employed arithmetic, proved to be a very small bush. "A. G. B.'s" problem was this:

A farmer had a certain number of apples and marketed the entire quantity at three places. At the first place he sold half of the number, plus half of an apple. To his second customer he sold one-half of the number remaining, plus half of an apple, and at the third place he sold, as before, one-half of the number then remaining, plus half of an apple. How many apples had he originally?

The answer is seven.

Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University sent one of the first answers received. Prof. Cohn said:

"The farmer had seven apples. He sold, first, 7-2-½=4; second, 3-2-½=2; third, ½+½=1. Total, 7."

D. L. Frank of 68 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, worked it out this way:

Let x represent the number of apples. Then:

x divided by 2 plus ½ plus ½ (x divided by 2 minus ½) plus ½ plus ½ (x divided by 4 minus ¼) plus ½ equal x.

Simplifying we get:

x divided by 2 plus ½ plus x divided by 4 minus ¼ plus ½ plus x divided by 8 minus ⅛ plus ½ equal x.

4x plus 4 plus 2x minus 2 plus 4 plus x minus 2 plus x equal 8x.

12 minus 5 equal 8x minus 7x.

7 equal x.

"At the first place," says Mr. Frank, in explanation, "the farmer sold one-half of the number of apples, (which we have denoted by x,) plus one-half an apple; therefore, when he came to the second place he had left x divided by 2 minus ½ apples. Now, at this place he sold ½ of x divided by 2 minus ½ apples plus ½ an apple; therefore when he came to the third place he only had remaining x divided by 4 minus ¾ apples. At the third place he sells ½ of x divided by 4 minus ¾ apples plus ½ an apple, and finds he has none remaining. Therefore, the sum of all the apples he sold at each place will be equivalent to the value of x, or, in other words, the number of apples the farmer had originally."

Another reader sent this solution:

x equals number of apples.

x divided by 2 plus ½ equals x plus 1 divided by 2, those left at first place.

x minus x plus 1 divided by 2 equals x minus 1 divided by 2, number remaining.

½ (x minus 1 divided by 2) plus ½ equals x plus 1 divided by 4, those left at second place.

x minus (x plus 1 divided by 2 plus x plus 1 divided by 4) equals x minus 3 divided by 4, number remaining.

¾ (x minus 3 divided by 4) plus ½ equals x plus 11 divided by 8, those left at third place.

x plus 1 divided by 2 plus x plus 1 divided by 4 plus x plus 1 divided by 8 equals x.

7x plus 7 divided by 8 equals x.

7x plus 7 equals 8x.

x equals 7.

Or translated it reads:

7 divided by 2 plus ½ equals 8 divided by 2 equals 4, left at first place.

7 minus 4 equals 3, remaining.

3 divided by 2 plus ½ equals 4 divided by 2 equals 2, left at second place.

7 minus 4 plus 2 equals 1 remaining.

½ plus ½ equals 1, left at third place.

4 plus 2 plus 1 equals 7, the number originally.

M. Hasselman solved it by this process:

The farmer has x e.

First place he sells ½ x plus ½ e.

Remains ½ x minus ½ e.

Second place he sells ¼ x minus ¼ e plus ½ a.

Remains ¼ x minus ¼ e minus ½ a.

Third place he sells all he has left, which is one apple.

¼ x minus ¼ e minus ½ a equals one apple.

¼ x minus ¾ a equals one apple.

¼ x equals 7-4 a.

x equals 7 apples.

FATAL DUEL OVER A NEGRESS.

Colored Man Found Dead with Knife in Hand—His Rival Missing.

In a quarrel over a woman in a rear tenement house at 140 Raymond Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, Alfonzo Canada, a young negro, was shot and killed. The police are hunting for William Austin, thirty-two years old, also a negro, living on Hudson Avenue, whom they suspect of having done the shooting.

The fight occurred in the apartments of Mary Jackson, a young negress, for whose favor both are said to have been rivals. Canada is said to have chased Austin into the hall with a knife. While the two men were in the hall two shots were fired, and Canada was found lying dead on the floor with two bullet wounds in his heart. He still clutched the knife in his hand.

Austin disappeared after the shooting, and up to a late hour the police had been unable to find him.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHAT IS A LOTTERY?—The question lately before Justice Davis of the Supreme Court on the hearing of a writ of habeas corpus to secure the release of one Ellison, charged with advertising a lottery, was whether the scheme gotten up by the relator came within the definition of a lottery as given by Section 323 of the Penal Code. Ellison is the publisher of The United States Tobacco Journal. His scheme was for the distribution of various sums, aggregating $142,500, among those persons who should most nearly approximate the number of cigars upon which the United States would collect taxes at the rate of $3 per thousand in November, 1903. Only those persons who presented 100 bands of certain designated brands of cigars could participate. As an aid in estimating, the advertisement contained information as to the number of cigars upon which a similar tax was collected by the Government in the several months of the years 1900, 1901, and 1902. Section 323 of the Penal Code defines a lottery as "a scheme for the distribution of property by chance among persons who have paid or agreed to pay a valuable consideration for the chance, whether called a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, or by some other name." To constitute a lottery, Justice Davis decides, the distribution must be one wholly by chance; there can be no element of human experience, judgment, reason, or skill. "Upon analyzing the scheme complained of here," continued the Justice, "it will clearly appear that the success of the competitors does not depend upon mere chance. They estimate as to the number of cigars upon which the Government will receive a certain tax in November, 1903. It is impossible to fix the amount until the month is ended. But the result will be determined by well-known forces and conditions whose influence can be examined and estimated in advance. Those who have knowledge of the tobacco trade, by the exercise of skill in the examination of its statistics of past supply and demand, might easily form a judgment as to future supply which would be the determining factor in making him a successful competitor in this contest. On the other hand, one who is ignorant of these conditions, though it is possible for him to make a successful guess, would probably be unsuccessful in his effort."

***

INEVITABLE ACCIDENT.—Inevitable accident was the subject of the opinion of Judge Adams of the United States District Court in the case of John H. Meyer and others against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and on that ground he dismissed a libel filed against the respondent. The claim in suit was for damages to the barge John H. Meyer, Jr. The boat had been taken from one of the railroad company's wharves to another, which the libelants alleged was an unsafe and dangerous berth, and while there was damaged by stress of weather and by reason of an extraordinary storm. Judge Adams said, in part: "It is shown by the evidence that the storm was a northeast gale of quite unusual severity, which was attended by rain and a very high tide. The effect upon the boats at South Amboy was disastrous and many suffered much more seriously than the libelant's boat. The defense of inevitable accident is clearly established and affords a complete exoneration of the respondent, especially as the evidence shows that this was the only case of such an accident happening in a period of about ten years during which the wharf in question had been constantly used as a mooring place."

Royal Baking Powder Saves Health and Saves Money.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

FOR A RAZORLESS SHAVE

Charities Department Chemist Compounds a Whisker Remedy.

So Simple a Child Can Use It—Formula to Drive Away Pink Monkeys Also Is Made Public.

Why use a razor? Why pay the barber 15 cents for a shave and 10 cents extra for not cutting your throat? The answer isn't "Let your whiskers grow," either, for Dr. Wolfram E. Dreyfus, chief chemist of the Department of Public Charities, has compounded a little mixture which, if rubbed over the face, will do the trick as quickly and as well as the finest Sheffield razor. This is the wonder-working compound:

Barrii sulphidi, 25 parts.
Saponis pulvis, 5 parts.
Talci veneti pulvis, 35 parts.
Tritici farinae, 35 parts.
Benzaldehydi, quarter solution.

It appears in the new hospital formulary which Dr. Dreyfus issued yesterday. This formulary contains 387 formulas and is the most extensive ever issued by a hospital. Dr. Dreyfus has been working for a long time on this "pulvis depliatorius," or shaving powder, and after many experiments he says that he has found something that is satisfactory and harmless.

The several ingredients mentioned above, when mixed together, make a powder. For the new scientific razorless shave you take one teaspoonful of the powder and mix it with three teaspoonfuls of water, making a paste which you apply to the face in a moderately thick and even layer with a brush from your otherwise discarded shaving outfit. After four or five minutes, moisten the lather with a sponge, and in five minutes more you can wash the mixture off, leaving a beardless, gashless face.

As Dr. Dreyfus explained it, this new shaving mixture didn't seem so wonderful, after all. The essential ingredient is barium sulphide, which is contained in all depilatory mixtures and is also used extensively in tanning. A solution in which the barium sulphide is the chief ingredient is rubbed over the hide and the hair can easily be scraped off immediately after. Barium sulphide, however, is very powerful, and the trouble with all depilatory powders, even those which are used as an adjunct to surgical operations, is that they are injurious to the skin. Dr. Dreyfus therefore looked around for something that would render the powerful sulphide harmless.

The ingredients which he found would have that effect, and which are set down in the formula given above, have strange and impressive names, but they are really our everyday friends. Saponis pulvis is plain powdered soap, which makes a lather. Talci veneti pulvis is talcum powder, and Tritici farinae is wheat flour, both of which are cosmetic in their effects. Benzaldehyde is practically an artificial almond oil, the pleasant odor of which neutralizes that of the barium sulphide, which is not so pleasant.

A dash of this over the face, a ten-minute wait, a wash, and there you are, looking as clean and feeling much better than if you had submitted to one of the old-fashioned razor operations with "Witch hasel or bay rum, Sir?" accompaniments.

The new hair grows in much more slowly, but otherwise the effect is the same as that of a razor shave, except the cost of the new process, which is hardly worth considering.

The "pulvis depelatorius" proposition was put up to Moses Prang, who works in a barber shop in East Twenty-third Street, and who is famed for his expertness with the razor. "Nod for me," said Moses, when the thing was explained to him. "S'pose it mix up with my schnurrbarten?" he said, fondling the Kaiser effects at the ends of his appendage, "or if it smeared on my eyebrow?" With a razor you do what you like; with the glue you don't know what happens. Nod for mine."

The formulary which Dr. Dreyfus has just completed will be the basis for the formulary which is issued every year by the American Pharmaceutical Association. In his work this year the chief chemist was assisted by reports and details from physicians at the fourteen city institutions, and the new formulary is unusually complete.

Another preparation for which Bellevue finds much use is the "mixture prodelitis," which can be obtained by applying for the "D. T. Mixture." One fluid ounce of the following composition puts the wriggling, multi-colored reptiles out of business:

30 gr. Potassi Bromide.
15 gr. Chloralis.
30 m. Tr. Digitalis.
20 m. Tr. Capsici.
30 m. Tr. Zingiberis.
30 m. Spir. Ammoniae Aromatici.
Syr. Aurantii.
Aquae.

This table is not shown to the patient.

"Telephone Solution," or Liquor Antiseptieus Deodorans, is another mixture which appears in the new formulary. The mouthpieces of all the telephones of the Charities Department are scrubbed once a week with the solution. The ingredients are:

Thymolio.
Oleum Pini Sylvestris.
Oleum Menthae Piperitae.
Alcohol.
Tr. Saponis Viridis.
Aqua.

Several new "anti-grippe" capsules have been prepared against the expected hard Winter.

CHURCH TO BE SOLD.

That of the West Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Congregation.

Following the announcement a week ago by the Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott of his resignation as pastor of the West Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church it was stated yesterday that the church will be sold by its owners, the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. Because of its nearness to the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station it is expected that it will command a good price.

Dr. Elliott hoped to found with its congregation a great institutional church, but this required a removal to other quarters, which was not thought advisable. Dr. Elliott will go into evangelical work. As a Young Men's Christian Association Secretary he attracted the attention of the late Dwight L. Moody, and became his constant companion.

FOSTER DAUGHTER LOSES.

Mrs. Cummings Fails in Contest of Brooklyn Bank President's Will.

After taking testimony in the contest over the will of John Loughran, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn, Surrogate Church, in Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon decided against the contestant, Mrs. Mary E. Cummings, a granddaughter of the testator, and admitted the will to probate.

Mrs. Cummings sought to break the will on the ground that the principal beneficiary, her aunt, Miss Mary E. Loughran, influenced Mr. Loughran and procured the making of a will in her own favor. Mrs. Cummings, the contestant, was the testator's granddaughter by birth and daughter by adoption.

PIERCED TO DEATH BY PINS.

Boy in Williamsburg Rope Works So Wedged in Machinery That It Had to be Taken Apart.

Thomas Walsh, a fourteen-year-old boy, of 151 Meeker Avenue, employed in the Waterbury Rope Works at Maspeth and Morgan Avenues, Williamsburg, met yesterday with a peculiar accident, as a result of which his death is momentarily expected.

He was working as a "cob-runner" at a machine, and had leaned over to pick a piece of rope from the floor when his clothing caught in the revolving pins through which the hemp passes, and he was hauled, in spite of his frantic struggles to escape, into the machinery. He was drawn in so far that the hands who hurried to his rescue were unable to reach him. A hurry call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and Dr. Callahan, the ambulance surgeon, managed to reach his awfully punctured body with a hypodermic tube, and so to administer morphine for the relief, as far as possible, of his terrible sufferings.

Finding it impossible to get him out otherwise, the managers summoned fifteen machinists and had the machinery taken apart. It took them an hour to free the boy from his terrible position. When he was finally taken out, he was insensible, and in a dying condition.

McDOWELL'S WIDOW LOSES.

Surrogate Thomas Orders Contested Will of Foghorn Tavern's Proprietor Admitted to Probate.

The will of James McDowell, owner of the Foghorn Tavern, on Ninth Avenue, who died last June, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Thomas. The costs were charged to the contestants, McDowell's widow and a number of cousins.

For a score of years the Foghorn Tavern was a political resort, adorned with paintings and statuary valued at $30,000. When he died he left to his wife, Elisabeth McDowell, $1,000 in addition to her dower in the property. Until the probate of the will none of McDowell's friends knew he had a wife. He had not lived with her during the thirty years of their married life, he said in the will. The saloon and contents he willed to two of his employes, and the residuary estate was bequeathed to Clara De Brave, whom he had known for many years.

Surrogate Thomas said that Mrs. McDowell had voluntarily placed herself in the position of a hostile litigant against the persons claiming under the will, without legal cause.

JERSEY MEADOWS SOLD AGAIN.

Purchasing Company Expected to Redeem Them for Business Use.

A deed by which Abraham D. Hamil conveys to the Hackensack Meadow Company 900 acres of meadow land in Kearny, N. J., known as the Pike estate, was yesterday filed in the office of Register of Deeds Clarke in Hudson County. The consideration named is $1,000,000.

It is said the company will fill in the tract for business purposes, but no definte information could be had, as all the parties to the transaction are non-residents.

Coaled days are coming.
Cold weather suits—some prettywarm patterns but mostly quiet and dark; $16 to $38.
Cold weather overcoats—tourists, with belted backs; paddocks, with a waist-lined; longcoats and the regular three-quarters length.
Materials to burn.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 149 to 149 6th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 84 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

BESTOVOTES. It takes cream and sugar to make other breakfast foods go. Try BESTOVOTES pure and simple, and you'll lose all interest in the cow; its delicate flavor will enchant you. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Ave.

Doctors Say
when your system is run down and your vitality exhausted you need a tonic. Your blood needs enriching, your nerves a rest.
For more than a century physicians have prescribed
Bass' Ale
The good digestion, restful sleep and perfect health enjoyed by thousands of Americans are directly due to this famous tonic beverage.
Ask YOUR doctor about
Bass' Pale Ale

Men's Dress Shirt Sale.

Men's White Dress Shirts, made of nice quality muslin, 3-ply bosoms, good workmanship and nicely laundered; made open front only, with cuffs attached, sleeve lengths 33 to 36 inches,
$1.00, value $1.50.
Men's White Dress Shirts, made open front and back with wristbands, stud holes in bosom; sleeve lengths 30 to 34,
$1.00.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Oriental Rug Sale
Thursday, Nov. 5th.
An Exceptional Bargain.
275 Fine Antique Kazaks, Kurdistans, and Mousoul Rugs,
balance of an invoice of 950 pieces formerly marked from $30 to $50,
at $16.50 each.
At Retail Only.
Lord & Taylor.
Broadway and Twentieth St. and Fifth Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
A STUDY IN LIBRARY ECONOMY.
It is easy enough to turn one's home into an earthly paradise with our designs in Golden and Flemish Oak, or glowing Mahogany, and our fine upholsteries making superb color harmonies.
Mahogany, Leather and Over-stuffed Suites; great Easy Chairs and Rockers, breathing comfort from every inch of their ample proportions; Couches, covered in denim, leather, velours and Kiss-Kelims; Morris Chairs with velours, tapestry or leather cushions. Pillows, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies, etc., to harmonize. Desks, Tables, Bookcases, etc., some severely plain, others elaborately carved.
All with that perfection of form and finish which luxury-loving economists appreciate.
To study economy in all furnishings, you must
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 28 WEST 24TH ST.
Factories: 505 to 515 West 39d St.

Once more we are to welcome to our shores the sweet singer
Madame Adelina Patti
If, with the demands upon her voice in this trying climate, she should feel any throat irritation, it can quickly be allayed by the use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Speakers, actors and the general public know the value of this simple remedy to speedily cure coughs and colds and leave no ill result. Druggists.

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES
Everything for the Traveler.
Large selection of Novelties for Xmas Gifts.
BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.
The American Trunk Co.,
17 Union Square West, opp. Tiffany's.
Factory, 38 Vesey St., N. Y.

CAUGHT a thief stealing Rain Coats Saturday—
Asked him why he selected our store—
Said he could get more for them—He got six months—
We get $10—$35.
"Love will find the way."

SMITH GRAY & CO
Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave. Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d Street, West of Broadway. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. To-night at 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. MR. N. C. GOODWIN in Shakespeare's "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM." With Victor Herbert's Arrangement of Mendelssohn's Music. PRICES, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, and 2.00. Nov. 16—Maxine Elliott, "Her Own Way."

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. "Handsomest of New York Theatres."—Herald. LAST THREE NIGHTS. Charles Frohman Presents JOHN DREW in Success CAPTAIN DIEPPE. LAST MAT. SATURDAY. NEXT TUESDAY. CHARLES FROHMAN Will Present MAUDE ADAMS in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play, THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE. SEAT SALE OPENS TO-DAY 9 A. M.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Sat., 2:15. HENRY H. HARRIS.....Manager. Engagement Limited to Nov. 28. Charles Frohman Presents ETHEL BARRYMORE in Hubert Henry Davies' Comedy, COUSIN KATE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th. Evgs. 8:30. Last 3 Times. Mat. Sat. 2. SHE'S A STUNNER. Charles Frohman and George Edwardes Present the Farcical Comedy, with Music, THE GIRL FROM KAYS. With Enormous Cast, including SAM BERNARD. MATINEE SATURDAY.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44th St., West of 5th Av. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. EVGS. 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. Charles Frohman Presents MME. CHARLOTTE WIEHE AND FRENCH COMPANY. NEW BILL THIS WEEK. "Tic a Tic," one-act comedy. "Columbine," one-act comedy. "L'Homme aux Poupees," a pantomime. "Souper d'Adieu," a one-act comedy.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. LAST THREE NIGHTS. WM. H. CRANE IN THE SPENDERS. NEXT WEDNESDAY. ARTHUR BYRON IN CLYDE FITCH'S PLAY MAJOR ANDRE. SEAT SALE OPENS TO-DAY 9 A. M.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TWO WEEKS THIS THEATRE. MAXINE ELLIOTT IN CLYDE FITCH'S HER OWN WAY.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY IN THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S. MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. 2:15. DRAMA—SPECTACLE—ACTING. STEPHEN PHILLIPS' PLAY, ULYSSES. MATINEE SATURDAY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. 3 LITTLE MAIDS. NOV. 19—A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St., East of Broadway. At 8:10. SOTHERN in THE PROUD PRINCE. 2 weeks. MAT. SAT. 2.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Last times Saturday. Evenings at 8. Last Mat. Sat. at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER Present THE "ROGERS BROTHERS IN LONDON." Last 3 Times. Last 3 Times. NEXT MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9TH. SALE OF TICKETS A. M. TO-DAY. Messrs. KLAW & ERLANGER Present FORBES GERTRUDE ROBERTSON & ELLIOTT In RUDYARD KIPLING'S THE LIGHT THAT FAILED. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th St. Evenings at 8. Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers. Matinees Wed. and Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's Production of Ben-Hur. PRICES—50c., $1.00, $1.50. All Reserved.

VICTORIA 42d St. B'y, 7th av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. FRANK DANIELS IN The Office Boy. "Audience laughed continuously for 2 hours."—Herald.

MAJESTIC THEATRE. B'way & 50th St. Evg. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp. BABES IN TOYLAND. With WILLIAN NORRIS and Company of 150. Music by Victor Herbert. Book by G. MacDonough. Prices: Evgs. & Sat. Mat., $1.50; Wed. Mat., $1.00.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. BEGINNING TO-NIGHT and Continuing Indefinitely, in Conjunction with HARRIGAN in "Under Cover," LONDON'S IDOL VESTA TILLEY WILL APPEAR.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2. JAMES K. HACKETT IN JOHN ERMINE.

BIJOU Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WM. COLLIER A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

Irving Place Theatre. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. "Die Lieben Feinde," Mon., "Alt Heidelberg," Tues., "Kabale & Liebe."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mats. Mon. Wed. & Sat. FROM RAGS TO RICHES. Next Week—A working girl's wrongs.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20 GREAT ACTS—20. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MINER'S 8TH AV. THEATRE. 8th Av. and 25th St. Rentz-Santley Burlesque Co. 40 People.

GRAND ELINORE SISTERS MRS. DELANEY OF NEWPORT. Next Week—THE 4 COHANS.

WORLD IN WAX New Groups. Extra attractions. EDEN MUSEE Cinematograph New Models. Charming Music.

AMERICAN Mat. Sat. Ev. 8:30. CHECKERS LAST 3 NIGHTS. NEXT SUNDAY—TED MARKS' CONCERT.

WEST END Marta of the Lowlands. Next Week—Walter Edwards as Sherlock Holmes in "The Sign of the 4."

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. Searchlights of a Great City. Next Week—The Buffalo Mystery.

BELASCO THEATRE Evs. 8 sharp. David Belasco announces LAST 11 TIMES. BLANCHE BATES IN THE DARLING OF THE GODS. ***NOV. 16—MRS. LESLIE CARTER. For 22 performances only. First Week—"ZAZA." Second Week—"DU BARRY." Seat sale entire engagement Mon., Nov. 9.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1903..Sixty-second Season..1904. Orchestra of Over One Hundred. EIGHT PUBLIC REHEARSALS: Nov. 12, Dec. 4, Dec. 18, Jan. 8, Jan. 29, Feb. 12, Mar. 4, Mar. 26, at 2 P. M. EIGHT CONCERTS: Nov. 14, Dec. 5, Dec. 19, Jan. 9, Jan. 30, Feb. 13, Mar. 5, Mar. 26, at 8:15 P. M.

CONDUCTORS: Edouard Colonne of Paris. Gustav P. Kogel of Frankfort a. M. Henry J. Wood of London. Victor Herbert of Pittsburg. Felix Weingartner of Munich. Wasili von Safonoff of Moscow. Richard Strauss of Berlin.

SOLOISTS: Jacques Thibaud Violin. Adele Aus der Ohe Piano. David Bispham Baritone. Leo Schulz Violoncello. Maud Powell Violin. Alfred Reisenauer Piano. Schumann-Heink Contralto, and others to be announced later.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE now going on at Carnegie Hall; Ditson's, and Tyson & Sons'. Seats for Public Rehearsals or eight Concerts from $5 to $14. Boxes $80 and $100. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15. Programme: WEBER, Overture to "Euryanthe"; MENDELSSOHN, Concerto in E minor, for Violin, Op. 64; WAGNER, "Waldweben," from "Siegfried"; ARBOS, "Tangos," Morceau de Concert, Op. 2, No. 2 (first time); BRAHMS, Symphony No. 2, in D major, Op. 73. Soloist, Mr. E. Fernandez-Arbos. Saturday Aft., Nov. 7, at 2:30. Programme: GOLDMARK, Overture, "Sakuntala"; WEBER, Aria from "Freischuetz"; D'INDY, La Foret Enchante," Legende Symphonie (d'apres Une Ballade de Uhland), (first time); SCHUBERT, (a) "Gretchen am Spinnrade," (b) "Erlkonig," GLAZOUNOFF, Symphony No. 4, in E flat, Op. 48, (first time.) Soloist, Madame Gadski.

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor.

Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL.....PATTI. Saturday Evening, Nov. 7th, at 8:15. Madame Adelina PATTI FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK. Prices, $2 to $5. Boxes, $40 & $60. ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE OF CARNEGIE HALL. Steinway Piano Used.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. Mr. Chas. B. Dillingham Presents JESSIE MILLWARD IN "A CLEAN SLATE."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. MAT. SATURDAY. FRANCIS WILSON AND STAR PLAYERS IN ERMINIE.

LYRIC 42 & 43 St., B'way & 7th Av. {To-night, 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. 2. LAST 3 NIGHTS OF MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN "OLD HEIDELBERG." Monday, Nov. 9, Seat sale To-day 9A. M. "RED FEATHER" WITH GREATEST COMIC OPERA ORGANIZATION EVER ORGANIZED.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat. "As a play it is superior to 'Sherlock Holmes.'"—Press. KYRLE BELLEW as "RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. and Broadway. Every Evening at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2. 3D WEEK. LAST 4 PERFORMANCES OF DANTE. (Engagement Limited to 3 Weeks.) HENRY IRVING AND HIS COMPANY IN DANTE. By MM. SARDOU & MOREAU. Programme for 2d and Last Week: "WATERLOO" and "THE BELLS." Monday and Thursday Nights: "LOUIS XI." Tuesday and Saturday Nights: "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE." Wednesday and Friday Nights and Sat. Mat. SEATS NOW SELLING {Prices 3.00, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c. 50c.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 17, at 3:15. Only appearance in recital in N. Y. this season. SEMBRICH. Sale for seats opens to-day at Ditson's and at Box Office.

DOG SHOW. Third Annual Show of the Ladies Kennel Association of America. Nov. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Madison Square Garden. $10,000 in Prizes! 1,700 Entries! 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Daily. Performing Dogs Aft. and Eve's.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. G